The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1899. NO. 48

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	l	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon....	8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10 55			
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.40, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 8.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 26, "Palm Tree Christians." Text, Ps. xcii, 12-15.

"The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree." Few objects are more beautifully majestic than the palm. The charm of the tropical landscape is greatly enhanced by the towering fronds of palms lifted high above the luxuriance of tangled jungles of shrubs and vines. So, says the Bible, does a Christian man appear in the mass of men. What dignity and power there is in a life like that of David Livingstone, of Bishop Hannington of Uganda, of Judson of Burma or of Chinese Gordon, of Havelock and the heroes of the Christian faith of many lands and times!

Whoever cares to know the truth can quickly assure himself of the fact that during the ages past as well as today the man who prospers most and the people who achieve most substantial success and progress are those who maintain the highest moral integrity. The man who disregards truth and the rights of others, the people who indulge in oppression, fraud and violence, may for a little while acquire an advantage over others, but in the long run they weaken themselves and will invariably fall.

Permanent wealth cannot be acquired by gambling or theft. Industry and frugality alone lay the foundations of stable fortunes. Experience teaches this, reason approves it.

Happiness is an element of all human advancement. No man or people are flourishing unless there are contentment of spirit and joyousness in the life. Happiness was never known to rest in the heart of one doing evil. No people can be prosperous and contented who are fraudulent and wicked.

Today in all the higher circles of trade the honest yard and honest dollar are recognized as necessities. Over all other considerations of self approval and the regard of fellow men rises the fact that the approbation of God is the most necessary thing to the human heart. He is pure and just and good. His blessing is on righteousness only. His mercies are over all, even the evil, but His promises of peace and prosperity are only to the upright in heart and life.

However iniquity may seem to abound no lie prospers and no fraud is stable. From the vantage ground of heaven we shall look back and see in human history that righteousness alone has been prosperous. "Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

What Is It Good For?

Thistles and thorns have their place and worth, but the man who cultivates them in hope of harvesting grapes and figs from them loses time and labor. So some folks have started in the Christian way, thinking it yielded fruits of a variety different from what it does. "Can a man make more money and make it faster by being a Christian than by not being one?" is a question not infrequently asked. "Is a Christian more prospered in business than one not a Christian?" These questions mistake the nature of Christianity and salvation. It is not possible for any one to confound a full pocktbook with love for his child, though the two may have close connection and profound influence on each other.

Religion of the right sort will make a man better in every part of life and work, but it is not of the nature of an insurance policy on his business prosperity. Righteousness in all his transactions and intentions, peaceableness and assurance of Divine pardon and favor and joyousness in consciousness of Christ as Saviour and God as Father, that is the nature of Christian prosperity. It is worth something, it is worth everything, for a man to have peace with God, whether he be beggar or billionaire. Religion is for the soul. It saves it. Prosper in all else and fail here, and all is lost.

The Royal Palms.

No more stately tree can be found than the royal palm, as it grows in the Bermudas, Cuba and the West Indies. With a trunk 1 foot to 18 inches in diameter, it rises 50 to 75 feet without branch or knot, a pillar of gray wood, resembling nothing so much as a column of granite turned in a monster lathe. At the top the leaf stems are brightest green, terminating in feathery foliage many feet in length.

An interesting exercise for this week would be to examine by the aid of a concordance all the passages in the Bible which speak of palm trees and compare them with others which refer to godly people as trees and plants.

It will be instructive and fascinating to look up the character and value of the palm. It is possible in a short essay or address to present much on this point not generally known. Most people have some idea of cocoanuts and dates as fruit of palms, but how few have any idea that there are over 1,100 different species, some of the nature of vines and others over 100 feet in height. No member of the vegetable kingdom, except the grasses, is so useful to mankind. Food, shelter, dress, utensils, drink, furniture, tools, weapons and medicine are all supplied from it. And it often grows where little else can live.

The League's Place.

It is settled that the League is not to be used as a money gathering device. That is well. But the very fact that the League exists should be a pledge that the contributions of the church to all worthy objects increase greatly. The Methodist idea is peculiar. No other church makes a pledge to support the church and the benevolent causes a condition of membership. No one can legitimately enter the Methodist Episcopal fold until this pledge has been made. The League is a branch of the church, or rather a department. The quarterly conference committees in most churches do little of the work assigned them in our disciplinary plan. The League should supplement and fill this lack. Let the various fields of missions be studied in succession and presented at public services. Thrill and enthuse the church with missionary zeal by presenting to them the romance of the conquering Christ.

On Church Attendance.

If the homage of the sanctuary is neglected without cause, if men and women who owe it their personal attendance stay away for indu gence or gain or amusement or indifference, if employers deprive of its sacred benefits those they employ by exacting secular labor in business offices or factories or kitchens, they are personally answerable to their Maker and Judge for their irreligion, and their judgment is to come. If faithless legislatures or flighty local governments make such impiety easy, their reckoning must be with Him who is a lawgiver higher than they.—Bishop F. D. Huntington.

Self Seeking.

It is not easy, even for a follower of Christ, to humble himself and accept second place. Many renounce the world who are never able to renounce self. They are not blind to the importance of humility in others, but they are content to live without this personal adornment for themselves. They condemn selfishness in others, while they unwittingly or secretly foster this un-Christlike spirit in their own hearts. It is no easy matter to purge out this leaven of unrighteousness.—Lutheran Observer.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose." or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

When He Is Absent.

I think when we have read enough of the history of God's dealings with His people to understand that this is the way of Him—that if He ever is absent from His people, it is not in their time of direct need, and if ever He does reveal Himself to them, as He does not unto the world, it is when they are bereaved of all outward consolation and for His sake are made to bear tribulation.—Spurgeon.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Ministerial Settlements.

A rule of parish life is that just in proportion to the length of a ministerial settlement are the chances for its longer continuance. Within the limits of old age and disability the rule holds good. The longer a settlement the greater the probability of its continuance. The hardest rubs come somewhere about the second and third years.—Christian Register.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Only One.

If I in harvest fields,
Where strong ones reap,
May find one golden sheaf
For love to keep,
May speak one quiet word
When all is still,
May help some fainting heart
To bear Thy will
Or sing one high, clear song,
On which may soar
Some glad soul heavenward,
I ask no more.

—Christian Standard.

MILL CREEK.

Sledding parties were numerous last week.

Mrs. Julia Foust has been quite ill with the grip.

Mrs. Effie Byler spent last week with her parents in this place.

J. M. Stonebraker, of Altoona, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

Vance W. Simpson, with his mother, sleighed to Belleville on Saturday.

Mrs. Menold, of Ebensburg, has come to our town to make her home with her son A. M. Menold.

Flitting has already begun in this locality. Elmer Simms has moved into the Ricketts house, and David Johnston into the house vacated by Simms.

Mill Creek is now without a hotel or boarding house. Such a place is much needed here, and a building as good as the Mill Creek hotel should not stand idle. Your correspondent has not heard of anyone wanting to rent it so far.

Mrs. Mary Stell, one of the oldest residents of Mill Creek, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Bordell, last Thursday evening after a protracted illness. She was aged 78 years, 8 months and 5 days. The funeral service was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Treverton, in the M. E. church Sunday afternoon. One daughter, Mrs. Bordell, and four sons, Jere and James, of Cumberland, Md., Harry, of Huntington, Ind., and Leonard, of this place, survive.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Miss Minnie Stake has been visiting friends at Eagle Foundry the past week.

Miss Lizzie Dunlap, of Huntingdon, is circulating among friends in this valley.

The splendid sledding is being spoiled now by the sudden change from cold to warm weather.

Jesse Cook, teacher of Cole's school and pupils will celebrate Washington's birthday with appropriate services.

S. E. Rickabaugh, of Beavertown. was at Coles on Saturday hauling posts off the hill near by. Samuel is a hustler.

Miss Cora Bardley and brother Richard took in the institute held at Bowman's church, Cass township, last Saturday.

Daniel Curfman, who has been very ill for some time, is so far recovered as to be able to walk about the house again.

L. E. Chilcote is without doubt looking out for the future as he has purchased a new driving horse. Get on your hats, girls.

Clayton Long and Wm. Norris, who have secured employment in the coal bank known as the Martin Bank, report Martin Brothers doing a rushing business.

The protracted meeting has commenced at the U. B. church, Fairview. Rev. Dillen, the pastor, is an able minister of the Gospel and no doubt will be successful in awakening the church as well as bringing sinners to see their need of salvation.

CALVIN.

Mrs. Lewis Robison is away on a visit.

Adam Roland, who has been sick most of the winter, is improving.

Jennie and Harper Wright visited friends at Latta Grove last week.

Clell Baker and family, of Newberg, visited at the home of W. P. Wright.

The sledding party from Hawn's Bridge didn't seem to care for zero weather.

Charles Steele has gone to Altoona where he has secured employment in the P. R. R. shops.

Jos. King and family, of Huntingdon, passed down and up through our town on Sunday enjoying a sleigh ride.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30, preaching at 10.30 by Rev. J. F. Glass.

Elda Coder and Rosa Shaffer took advantage of the cold wave to visit friends in the vicinity of Alexandria week before last.

L. W. Pheasant, Esq., while splitting wood last Friday, cut his great toe so that he had to call in Dr. Hamilton to stitch it together.

Our oldest citizen, Simeon Wright, never fails to get to the elections while many much younger stay away. Everyone should use the right of suffrage.

William Steel, wife and children, who have been sick for a week past, are much better at this time except one of the little ones which is very sick yet. All are under the care of Dr. McClain.

Rev. Andujar will lecture in the Calvin church on Saturday evening, March 4th, at 7.30 o'clock. Don't fail to hear this lecture of one who has seen so much of this world and its habits and religions. Admission free.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Store. Regular size 50c. and $1oo. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Congressman Sulloway recently told the following to a *Detroit Free Press* reporter; Somewhere in the South a bright colored boy appeared before the civil service commission to be examined for the position of letter carrier. How far is it from the earth to the moon? was the first question asked by those who were to determine the young man's fitness for the place he sought. How faw am it from de earf to de moon? echoed the applicant. Good gracious, boss, if you's gwine to put me on dat route I don' want de job. With that the young man grabbed his hat and left as though he were chased.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25c. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Perennial Benefit.

A cheerful temper is a perennial benefit as well as a very rainbow of peace and joy in the home. We feel pity for those who can see only ill in everybody and everything, evil only everywhere; believing naturally, too, that the "race is degenerating, that all men are dreadfully wicked" and "going to the dogs" or to the "bad place;" that nothing is as good or correct as it "used to be!" The unfortunates born to these common and pessimistic ideas surely deserve our commiseration.—Churchman.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

"Papa," said Tommy Tredway.

"Now, Tommy," replied Mr. Tredway, "I shall answer only one more question to-day, so be careful what you ask."

"Yes, papa."

"Well, go on."

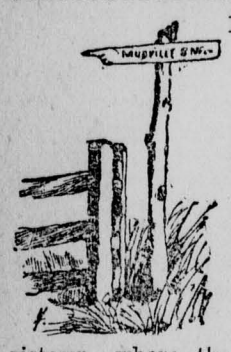
"Why don't they bury the Dead Sea?"—*Boston Journal.*

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

THE MAN IN THE GRAY CLOAK

A Story For Washington's Birthday

BY CHELSEA CURTIS FRASER.



THE winter of 1779 was approaching spring. But it was still dismally cold, and all day there had been a drip, drip of chilly rain around a two-story farmhouse which clung to a New Jersey hillside, a short distance from Morristown, where the American army under General Washington was encamped.

Hope Adams, a thoughtful-faced little girl of eleven, dressed in a plain, homespun gown, sat by the bedside of her feeble grandfather, and strove earnestly to divert the invalid's mind from the noises which came from the kitchen downstairs.

"Never mind, grandfather," she said, comfortingly. "They are American soldiers and will not do us harm, though they be rude. If only General Washington knew of their behavior, I know he would send them away. There, don't mind—please don't!" she pleaded, bending over the nervous sufferer and smoothing the gray locks away from the aged face.

A hoarse voice sang a bit of army song, boisterous cheers followed; then came the sound of tinkling mugs and the troopers seated around the kitchen fire resumed their rough exchange of jokes.

These noises all penetrated to the little chamber, disturbing the peace of the sick man and awakening fresh apprehensions in Hope's young heart.

Twice that afternoon she had crept downstairs, twice had she begged the men not to be so boisterous, and twice had they promised, only to fail in keeping that promise.

It is due these soldiers, however, to say that they respected the little girl's request and tried to obey her. But their good resolutions were drowned deeper and deeper each moment as they freely quaffed mug after mug of the hard cider, a cask of which they had discovered in the cellar.

"As if it were not bad enough to arrest my brave son on suspicion of his being a traitor," the old man moaned bitterly; "they must suspect us of being Tories and guard our home as though we were in actual league with the enemy. William a traitor!—we Tories! The name of Adams was never before connected with such vile charges. And I suffering here at this moment from a gunshot wound received not two weeks ago while fighting for my country! Ah! it is terrible, terrible, indeed!"

He had partly arisen in his excitement, but slowly fell back on the pillow, as the wound in his shoulder sent a shaft of pain through his body.

"Yes, grandfather, it is hard for us," spoke his grandchild, soothingly, "but do not worry, if you can help it. Father is not a traitor, and he must come clear of the charge." And there was a flash of determination in her dark eyes.

"Heaven bless you, Hope," replied the old man, placing a trembling hand on her crown of nut-brown curls. "We will pray for the vindication of your father's good name and his restoration to a place of honor in the American army. It can't be that he must die as a traitor—my son, so brave and loyal!"

"No, no, grandfather!" assured the little girl. "He will not."

Only that day had the unpleasant news been brought them that brave William Adams, the old soldier's son and Hope's father, had been arrested on the serious charge of purposing to reveal the plans of the American army to the British, although, like his aged father, he had proved a valiant soldier, had gained the respect of his officers, and had just been mentioned for promotion.

He indignantly denied the charge, but a mysterious paper found on him had caused grave thoughts. He had attempted to explain that he knew nothing about the fatal paper, but his explanation had not been found sufficient to save him from arrest.

A few troopers under a sub-officer had been detailed to watch the house of the prisoner's father, who, despite his age and the fact that he had just been sent home from the ranks, wounded, was forthwith suspected of being a Tory, and an abettor of his son.

It had been a weary day to the prisoner at Morristown, and a very sad one to Hope and the old grandfather.

The presence of the troopers increased their fears, and it was not until long in the night that (the rude jollity below stairs having ceased) the nervous sufferer became somewhat quiet.

Then Hope sang to him, soft and low, as a mother to a sick child, and soon she had the satisfaction of seeing the wrinkled eye-lids close over the weary eyes.

Then she arose noiselessly, and, going to the window, looked out into the dark night.

It was growing still colder without, and the rain had ceased.

"I must go," she declared, resolutely. "If I can but see General Washington, I am sure he will not let father die a traitor's death."

Wrapping a shawl about her head and shoulders, Hope let herself out of the chamber, quietly secured the door, and descended the dark stairway.

As she stole cautiously along the hall, her heart in a tumult of emotions, she saw, through the half-open door leading into the kitchen, that the troopers were either asleep or heavily dozing. In another moment she was outside in the night and the cold.

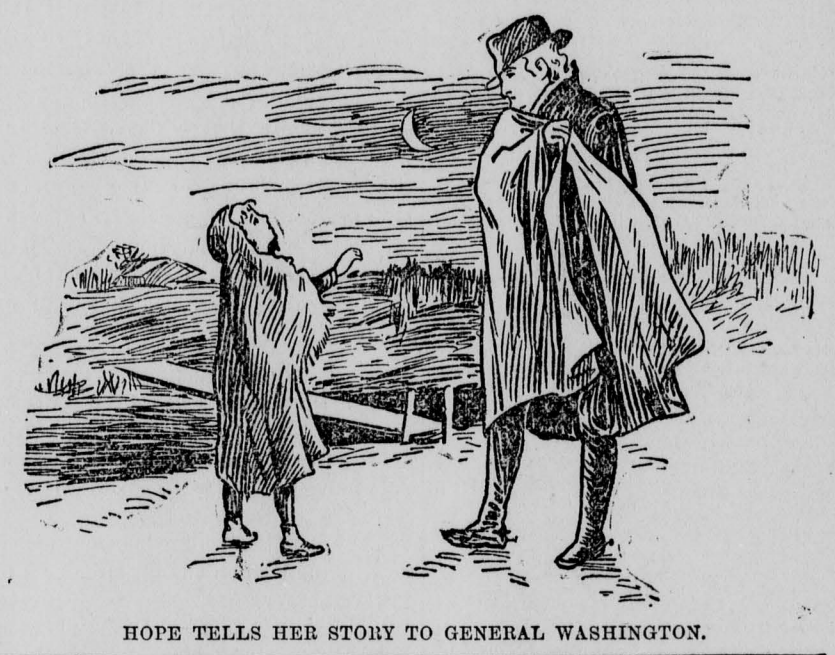
The night was very dark. Great, dense black clouds scudded across the heavens as if they were mockingly endeavoring to outstrip her; and but the merest fragment of a new moon, with a few bashful stars, could be seen through a drift, well down in the western sky.

She had gone nearly a mile from home when she came to a stream, swollen almost into a torrent by the recent thaw and rains.

Hope ran along the marshy bank until she found the place—spanned by two long planks—used as a bridge by the country folk who wished to shorten the distance to town.

She started to cross the planks, but when near the middle of the stream a water-fowl arose from beneath her and flew away over her head, with wild, frightened cries.

So unexpected, so sudden was its appearance that Hope started back



HOPE TELLS HER STORY TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

nervously. The planks were icy where the rain had frozen on them the evening before, and her feet slipping she fell and came near to being thrown in the stream. With desperate strength she held firmly on to the plank and tried to draw her body up. But her little frail arms were unequal to the task and there she hung with feet dangling in the foaming water.

One moment she clung in awful peril; then a tall figure stepped swiftly out on the bridge and Hope was lifted by a pair of strong arms and carried safely to the opposite bank.

Looking up, half shyly, as the moon continued to lend the feeble light, Hope's clear eyes scanned her rescuer.

He was very tall, very erect and wrapped in a gray cloak.

"My child"—and the tall figure bent over her kindly—"it is a dark, cold night for you to be abroad. Where is your home?"

"Back there on the hill," answered Hope, pointing across the stream.

"Had you started home?" he questioned her gently.

"No, sir. I was going to Morristown."

"Have you friends there whom you wish to see?"

"No—yes, sir—that is——"

"Do you fear telling me. I am your friend."

One glance into his smiling gray eyes, and Hope felt that she could trust him implicitly.

"I had started for the American camp," she said, simply.

"What takes you there at this unseemingly hour, and in such inclement weather?"

"My troubles, sir."

"And whom did you hope to see there?"

"General Washington."

"Trust me with your troubles. I have great influence with the commander-in-chief, and may be able to help you."

"Will you tell him my story and help me?"

"I will help you if I can. Now, tell me, my child, what has driven you forth this dark, cold night to seek General Washington at his headquarters?"

Thus urged, Hope told how news had reached the farm house of her father's arrest on the charge of being a traitor, how it had affected her grandfather confined to his bed from a wound received while in the discharge of what he considered—old as he was—his simple duty, and how the troopers had terrified them with their rude behavior.

"What is your name, little one?" her listener asked, when she had finished.

"Hope Adams," she answered.

"And your father is——"

"William Adams, sir."

"Do not worry any longer, Hope. I give you my promise that General Washington will do all he can for your father."

"Oh, thank you, sir! God will be good to you."

"The father of such a daughter cannot be very bad, no matter how dark is the suspicion cast upon him," remarked the man in the gray cloak, more to himself than to the little girl. "There must be some mistake. The case must receive prompt attention."

Then again taking Hope up in his strong arms he carried her over the stream and led her back to the farmhouse.

On the threshold he paused and said in a gentle, cheery way:

"Now, Hope, run up to your wounded grandfather and tell him that the troopers shall annoy him no longer. This is not a Tory household."

Hope hastened to do his bidding, while he stepped into the kitchen and called the sub-officer of the troopers to him.

The conference between the newcomer and the sub-officer was short. The trooper soon returned to his fellows.

"We are ordered back to headquarters at once," he announced.

The tall figure in the gray cloak stood on one side, while the troopers filed out into the darkness and away toward the American camp.

He seemed lost in thought as he gazed after the retreating forms of the men.

The next day a trooper stopped at the farmhouse door and placed a letter in Hope's hands.

Running upstairs to her grandfather, she cried joyfully:

"Listen, grandfather?"

And in a happy voice she read the following note.

My dear little Hope—It was General Washington himself who promised you last night to do what he could in behalf of your father. His case has been investigated, and the real traitor in camp (who was jealous of the chance of promotion which had come to William Adams) has been discovered. It was he who concealed the suspicious paper upon your father's person, and sunningly contrived to bring about his arrest. Of your father's promotion, which is now certain, I will not speak, for he will be with you to-day. Would that all of our daughters were as brave and true in this time of sore distress as you, little Hope.

Your obedient servant,

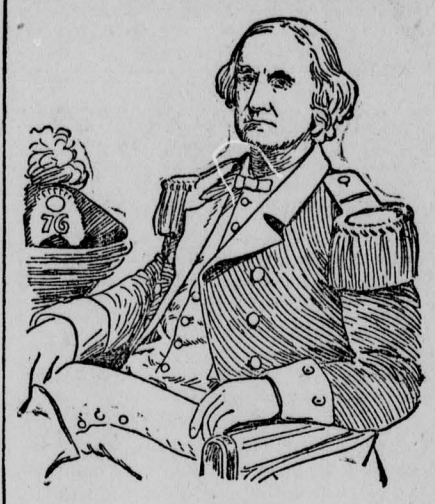
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"And the man in the gray cloak was General Washington all the time! Oh, grandfather, isn't he good?"

"Noble!" said the old man, his face glowing with pride. And from that day forth no American ever reverenced the memory of George Washington more than little Hope Adams, nor—who can deny me?—with better cause. —Detroit Free Press.

Washington's Nearest Living Relative.

Major Burges Ball, the nearest living relative of George Washington, keeps a cigar stand in the court of the pension office at Washington. The Illustrated American has just published a new portrait of the Major, which is here reproduced. Major Ball bears a close resemblance to his illustrious relative, but is by no means puffed up concerning his kinship to the great patriot or the unmistakable likeness he bears to him. Indeed, Major Ball is the only person who doesen't seem worried about the fact that Washington and he are nearly related by blood. He conducts his little business in his own way, and is very polite to all his customers. The Sons of the American Revolution, who take a great pride in their ancestors, "took him up" and thoroughly investigated his genealogy. He did not ask them to do it, and when they satisfied themselves that he was about as eligible for membership in their body as anybody and made him a life member of their organization without the payment of dues, Major Ball did not refuse to join them. He is the only member who pays no dues. The Major was born in the old homestead in Loudoun County, Virginia, and started out in life as a humble clerk. In 1840 he went West and gained great repute as an Indian fighter and pioneer in California. He joined the Confederacy and seceded from the



BURGES BALL.

Union which his historic kinsmen fought so hard to establish, and when the war was over he found himself homeless and destitute. His grandfather, Colonel Burges Ball, was a cousin of Mary Ball, Washington's mother. He married Frances Washington, a niece of the General, and that relationship is as near as any on the Washington side. Major Ball is a cousin of George Washington Ball, who maintained a regiment at his own expense during the Revolution, and who was a friend of Washington.

He Was Truthful in His Statements and Could Stick to Grammar, Too.

When the winter's nearly over
And the spring is nearly here,
When the bud upon the maple
Tells the blossom of the year,
There's a holiday approaches
That we celebrate with glee
As the birthday of a laddie
Who removed a cherry tree.

And who, when his father questioned,
Nobly answered, with a sigh,
"Yes, papa, I know who did it;
To be truthful, it was I."
Which was better than if Georgie
Had replied, as you will see,
"Yes, papa, I know who done it;
To be truthful, it was me."

"A LADDIE WHO REMOVED A CHERRY TREE."

Then the father proudly answered,
"My forgiveness you have won.
Few, indeed, there are so worthy
As my little Washington.
Few so brave and cool in danger.
Glory waits for such as he—
Boys who stick to truth and grammar
When they've cut a cherry tree."

Now, when winter days are passing,
And the spring is nearly here,
When the bud upon the maple
Tells the blossom of the year,
We rejoice upon the birthday
Of the noble laddie who
Could remember to be truthful
And could stick to grammar, too.

The First Engraving of Washington.

This is a reproduction of the first engraving ever made of George Washington. The only print known to be in existence is in possession of Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, whose collection of relics of the "Father of His Country" ranks very high indeed. The original print is all in black, except for the blanket on the horse, which is colored red and yellow, and the rider's coat, which is blue, with yellow epaulets, and a red sash across the breast.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

8			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras.	$ —	@ $	25
Firsts	23	@	24
Thirds to seconds	17	@	22
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	23
State Dairy tubs, extras	22	@	23
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	19
Factory, fresh firsts	13¾	@	14
Low grades	11½	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	10½
Small	11	@	11¼
Part skims, good to prime	6¼	@	6¾
Full skims	3½	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	30	@	31
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	30
Western—Choice	—	@	30
Southern—Choice	28½	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 45
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 30
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 25
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 85	@	1 90
Yellow eye	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 30
Green peas, bags	90	@	92½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Spy, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	8 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	18	@	19
Fair to prime	14	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	18	@	19
Common to prime	13	@	17
Old odds	4	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11½
Chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Chickens, Phila	12	@	16
Jersey	10	@	14
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, Western	5	@	10
Nearby, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	5	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	60	@	62½
Clover mixed	40	@	47½
Clover	35	@	45
Straw—Long rye	40	@	45
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
State, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	9 00
Onions, Conn. white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	3 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	80
Green peas, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, ₱ basket	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ crate	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	15
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Beets, Fla., ₱ box	1 00	@	1 75
Kale, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25
Carrots, L. I., ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring Patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	81½
No. 2 Red	—	@	84
Corn—No. 2	43⅝	@	45½
Oats—No. 2 White	36½	@	37
Track mixed	35½	@	37
Rye—Western	65½	@	66
State	—	@	61
Lard—City steam	5.20c	@	5.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	9
Calves, city dressed	10	@	13½
Country dressed	8	@	12
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 50	@	4 55
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 30	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 50
Country dressed	4	@	7

STOCK AND WHEAT LOSSES.

The Outlook is That the Winter Crop's Damage Will Be Moderate.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—It is too early to make definite calculations on the extent of the damage to winter wheat in the South, Southwest and West. Some of the advices make the outlook very poor, but they were from individuals anxious to bull the wheat market. The reports here from Kansas and Missouri that part of the crop is under snow, with extremely low temperatures for two weeks, mean considerable crop damage, but no reliable information can be had until spring weather comes.

As the acreage is 4,400,000 acres greater than last year's harvest, or 16¼ per cent., there is ample room for considerable crop killing without doing great harm.

Losses of stock throughout the West and Northwest will reach ten per cent. The ranges are so large that it is impossible to get correct returns at this date. Great improvements have been made in feeding facilities on all ranges, and the losses will not be greater if as large as in previous years under similar conditions. All stock have lost flesh, whether fed or not, and it will take thirty days of feeding to place them in the same condition as before the cold wave.

AMERICA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Great Britain Purchases Five Times More Than We Buy From Her.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Great Britain continues to be the greatest customer of the United States, despite the fact that this country's purchases from her continue much below those of former years. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics covering the exports and imports for the calendar year show that sales to the United Kingdom in 1898 were $538,661,787, against $482,695,024 in 1897, while imports from Great Britain in 1898 were but $111,361,617, against $159,002,286 in 1897. Thus the sales to Great Britain are nearly five times as much as the purchases from her. The exports to the United Kingdom increased $56,000,000 over those of 1897, while at the same time the imports to the United States decreased $48,000 000.

A $25,000,000 Shoe Company.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Trenton, N. J., with the Secretary of State of the United Shoe Machinery Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, to manufacture and deal in shoe machinery and in footwear of all kinds. The incorporators are J. Wilson Smith, of Newark; Robert Miller and John S. Tyler, of Paterson.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE DEAD.

M. Faure Expires in the Palace of the Elysee From An Attack of Apoplexy.

THE NATION'S NEW CRISIS

Prime Minister Dupuy Warns the Prefects to Be Vigilant.

President Faure Was Stricken Suddenly While at Work in His Study, and Died in a Few Hours—Medical Aid Was of No Avail—Premier Dupuy Informed the Functionaries of France's Bereavement—He Issued a Note Appealing For Vigilance—The Grief of the Dead Statesman's Family—At His Bedside When He Expired—M. Faure's Career.

PARIS (By Cable).—M. Felix Faure, sixth President of the third French Republic died suddenly of apoplexy at 10 o'clock Thursday night. He had been slightly indisposed for a day or two, but he did not consider himself as really ill.

M. Faure was in his study in the Palace of the Elysee at about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when he summened his valet, complaining of fatigue and weakness. The valet assisted him to a sofa and Dr. Humbert was called to treat the President.

PRESIDENT M. FELIX FAURE, OF FRANCE.

Finding the action of the heart feeble, Dr. Humbert administered ether, but declared that there was nothing serious about M. Faure's condition. Nevertheless, the President grew worse and other physicians were summoned, including Drs. Potain and Lannelongue, and it was speedily realized that the case was desperate. Dr. Lannelongue had sinapisms brought from a neighboring pharmacy, but their application had only a slight effect.

The death agony began at 9.50 o'clock, and M. Faure passed away ten minutes later. His wife and daughter, Mme. Berge, M. Dupuy and the civil and military officials of his household were present. The newspapers learn that M. Faure suffered for several months past with heart disease, but the fact was not known to the public.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, President of the Senate; M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies; the members of the Cabinet and to other high officials, and afterward addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France:

I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the President, which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening, as the result of an apoplectic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately of the mourning that has fallen upon the Republic. The Government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful juncture.

By a curious coincidence, M. Dupuy occupies the same place which he held when President Carnot was assassinated on June 24, 1894.

It was painful to witness the distress of Madame Faure and the children. Only with the greatest difficulty could she be induced to leave the death chamber, and even then she insisted on remaining in M. Le Gall's room, apart from the children, in order to give free vent to her grief.

FROM TANNER TO PRESIDENT.

M. Faure Won His Way to the Top by Hard Work and Ambition.

Francois Felix Faure, sixth President of the third Republic of France, was born on January 20, 1841. His father was Jean Faure, a cabinetmaker. Faure was educated in a private commercial school, and was then sent to England for two years. When quite young he married the daughter of M. Belluot, an attorney in Amboise.

He became President of the Havre Chamber of Commerce, and during the Franco-Prussian war held the office of Deputy Mayor. In August, 1881, Faure offered himself as a Republican candidate for Parliament in the Third District of Havre and was elected. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for Colonies in the Gambetta administration, and held the same office in the Ministries of Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885) and M. Tirard (1887). In May, 1891, he became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, and was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. On the retirement of Casimir-Perier, who resigned the Presidency on January 16, 1895, he was chosen President by 430 votes as against 360 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place on January 17.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department has honorably discharged Major-Generals Butler and Sumner and Brigadier Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Combs, all of the volunteer army.

The Commission on the Codification of the United States Criminal and Penal Laws recommended to Congress a law to prohibit the use of private letter-boxes.

Private William J. Edwards, Company A, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, found guilty by a court-martial convened at Macon, Ga., of murder, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for ninety-nine years. The sentence has been approved, and the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., designated as the place of confinement.

The item of $20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the Peace Treaty was stricken out of the Sundry Civil bill, on a point or order in the House. The fight for the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed.

In the Senate the Army Reorganization bill was reported by Mr. Hawley, and a compromise proposition was submitted by Mr. Cockrell in behalf of the Democrats. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, and the Naval Personnel and Postoffice bills were considered.

It has been decided at a Cabinet meeting to arrange at once for the payment of $3,000,000 to the native troops in Cuba. The payment will be made by officers of the War Department specially detailed for the purpose.

The bill extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii was reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Immigration, with amendments making the bill cover all immigration questions.

Representative Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, introduced a joint resolution authorizing his committee to have compiled from the official records "all communications, speeches and motions relative to the Coinage act of 1873, so as to present a full parliamentary history of the introduction and consideration of said act, and that they report the same to the House."

Domestic.

According to the death returns filed at the Health Office, Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, Rosetta Washington died at 135 years of age. Harrietanos Hutchersen, colored, whose age was reported at 109 years, died of pneumonia.

George Panzeter, forty-six years old, a maltster out of work, in New York City a few days ago shot and killed his wife, Anna, forty-six years old, and her boarder, John Goltze, because she refused longer to support him. Panzeter escaped.

The United States cruiser Marblehead reached New York port a few days ago, after a temptuous voyage from Boston, in which she narrowly escaped collision with the Cunarder Etruria.

The Missouri Senate, at Jefferson City, has passed a house resolution asking Congress to provide for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Three persons were burned to death in the fire which destroyed the Arlington flats in Chicago. The dead are: Fred. A. Marte, a mail carrier, his wife and their infant son.

James Pratt, a millionaire of Hackensack, N. J., a few days ago took out formal papers of adoption for a four-year-old girl in a State institution. Mr. Pratt has eleven children of his own, but he said he wanted to make the number an even one. Judge Zabriskie signed the papers.

At Sneedville, Ark., a few days ago, the home of Charles Bannister, a farmer, was destroyed by fire. Three children, aged seven, nine and twelve, were burned to death in the flames.

J. W. Jorgenson, son of C. E. Jorgenson, a wholesale furniture manufacturer, of Chicago, was arrested a few days ago, charged with cutting off the hair of Erna Franskey, thirteen years old. It is believed that Jorgenson has been guilty of similar offences during a period of five years past.

S. Odakaki, representing the interests of the Mitsui family in Japan, is in Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of securing a number of bright American boys to be sent to Japan and China and educated in Oriental business methods, with a view of extending trade with the United States. The Mitsui family, it is said, is the richest in Japan, and its various interests are capitalized at over $50,000,000.

The graduating exercises of the Military Academy at West Point took place a few days ago. Seventy-two young men received their diplomas from Colonel A. L. Mills, the Superintendent. Colonel Mills welcomed the young men into the ranks of the army. The ceremonies took place in the Cullum Memorial Hall.

Mary Hubbard, twenty-two years old, of Brooklyn, was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of having killed her two-months-old baby, which was found dead in bed by her side, and was supposed to have been accidentally smothered.

The New York and the Indiana left the Port of New York to join the other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron at Havana for manœuvres.

Much damage was done by a heavy rain in Baltimore.

A sixth attempt was made a few days ago to burn the Russell House in Russell, N. Y. The proprietor was absent. His son, R. Richardson, was arrested.

William Frye and seven other prize dogs, valued at $1500, were killed by coal gas at a house in South Boston, Mass., a few days ago. The dogs were the property of Charles C. Kammerer, of Dorchester. They were of the Boston terrier breed.

An explosion at the Hubbard blast furnace at Sharon, Penn., a few nights ago, resulted in the instant death of Patrick Moore, who was blown from the top of the stack to the ground, ninety feet. Dennis Carney was fatally burned. Christopher Peters, Freeman Carll and Richard Rowland were seriously hurt. The furnace was practically wrecked, the loss being $40,000.

The east and west wings and the administration buildings of the penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, were destroyed by fire a few days ago. The 600 prisoners confined in the wings were removed uninjured, although some had narrow escapes from suffocation. Most of the guards lost all their clothing and personal effects.

Foreign.

The town of Digby, Nova Scotia, was almost wiped out by fire a few nights ago. All the business part of the town is in ashes and the loss will be $200,000.

Baron Olof Rudolph Cedarstrom, who recently married Mme. Adelina Patti in Wales, has been granted a certificate of naturalization and is now a British citizen. In this he follows the example of the prima donna, who became a subject of Queen Victoria last year.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

President McKinley Enunciates One in a Speech in Boston.

ISLANDS TO BE KEPT IN TRUST.

The President States That Until Congress Shall Direct Otherwise, He Holds It His Duty to Hold the Islands, Compelling the Natives to Recognize th' Authority of the United States.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special).—Boston's welcome to President McKinley on Thursday was characteristically enthusiastic, and the banquet of the Home Market Club, in Mechanics' Hall in the evening, at which the President delivered a striking speech on the Philippine problem, was the greatest affair of its kind in the city's history. Nearly two thousand attended the banquet.

The President received a tremendous ovation on his introduction of the banquet. After referring briefly to the stirring events of the last year, he spoke in part as follows.

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed.

"It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

"We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this Government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a different relation; but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question, there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that.

"Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of manly duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other Power or Powers, and thus shirk our responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

"Such a course could not be thought of, and had we refused to accept the cession of them we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines.

"The other suggestions—first, that they should be tossed into the arena of contention for the strife of nations; or, second, be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all—were too shameful to be considered.

"We were doing our duty by them, as God gave us light to see our duty [great applause and ovation] with the consent of our own consciences and with the approval of civilization. Every present obligation has been met and fulfilled in the expulsion of Spanish sovereignty from their islands, and while the war that destroyed it was in progress we could not ask their views. Nor can we now ask their consent.

"It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their rescuers.

"The future of the Philippine Islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the executive department of this Government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators.

"Until Congress shall direct otherwise, it will be the duty of the Executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies; that their good is our aim, that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

"No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag. They are wrought in every one of its sacred folds and are as inextinguishable in their shining as the stars."

Stricken by Death at McKinley Banquet.

While the Home Market Club banquet to President McKinley was in progress at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Frank E. Taft, of Whitinsville, Mass., who had been cheering enthusiastically and taking an active part in the proceedings, dropped dead of heart disease.

Expulsion of Danes Not Explained.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, replying to an interpellation in the Reichstag at Berlin, Germany, refused to in any way explain or discuss the recent expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig, which, he said, was a prerogative of the Federal States and was not subject to the control of the Empire.

Insanity Caused by an Initiation.

Anton Samuelson, of Chicago, is insane and his wife complained to the police that his mental condition was the result of an initiation into a well-known Order of Knights. On February 7 he joined the Order, but his initiation was contined for several nights. He fears death from assassination.

A Panama Canal Rumor.

It is rumored in Paris, France, that negotiations for the purchase of the Panama Canal by the United States Government are under way.

Gold For This Country.

The American steamer Alameda, Captain Von Ostendory, has sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, having on board 202,900 sovereigns in gold.

SCHLEY DISOBEYED ORDERS.

That is One of the Reasons Sampson Was Advanced Over Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Long's answer to the resolution of the Senate of January 23, asking for the facts and records on which the advancement of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other officers were made for their services in the war with Spain is a very interesting communication. It contains few comments. The Secretary's letter is made up almost entirely of a statement based on the official records of the campaign in the West Indies, showing the movements of the vessels under the command of Sampson and Schley, with particular reference to Schley's withdrawal from Santiago, after the Spanish fleet had entered the harbor. It is shown that despite Schley,s statement that he was obliged to go to Key West for coal, he had enough coal left to maintain the Santiago blockade until supplies arrived. Attention is also called to the fact that up to a date given there was nothing to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. It is pointed out also that no signals were sent by Schley to the American vessels engaged in the fight with Cervera's ships, except that the enemy's fleet was escaping, "Cease firing," congratulations to the other ships and "Oregon, well done." No commanding officer was directed by Schley in the fight, Sampson's previous directions being carried out.

Secretary Long, says also that his "reprehensible conduct," his "unsteadiness in purpose and in push and his failure to obey orders" did not not meet the approval of the President and the department.

ANARCHY EXISTS IN SAMOA.

Germany Does Not Uphold Herr Rose's Protest Against Justice Chambers.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (By Cable).—Herr Rose, the German Consul at Apia, Samoa, received instructions from Berlin a few days ago to notify Chief Justice Chambers that the German Government did not support his (Herr Rose's) protest against Mr. Chambers's action. Herr Rose carried out his instructions, and the British and Americans are much pleased. Pending the decision of Great Britain, the United States and Germany on the questions that have arisen, Mataafa's government is in nominal control of affairs in Apia, but anarchy prevails. There is great anxiety among the inhabitants. The supporters of Mataafa try frequently and successfuliy to terrorize native British subjects and the native servants of the English.

The officers and crew of the British warship Porpoise were boycotted for a time by the Mataafans, and it is alleged that this was done at the instigation of Dr. Raffel. The sentries of Mataafa prevented the natives from going off to the warship in their canoes with supplies. Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, demanded an apology from the Mataafan chiefs because of this and his demand was complied with.

Malietoa Tanu and Tamassee are still aboard the Porpoise, which lately made a cruise among the islands. Quiet prevailed everywhere on the islands. The inhabitants of Tutuila are all in favor of Malietoa as King, but in Savaii opinion is divided between Malietoa and Mataafa, and each is strongly supported.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The Senate Declares That Permanent Annexation is Not Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The unanimous consent agreement reached by the Senate Saturday to vote Tuesday afternoon on the resolution of Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.), declaring a policy of this Government in the Philippines was not vacated. In accord with that agreement, the vote was taken on the resolution at 2.30 on Tuesday and it was adopted, 26 to 22.

The resolution is as follows:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a Government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

The voting was preceded by a debate of three and a half hours.

MAY BE ANDREE'S BODY.

His Remains and Balloon Cordage Reported Discovered in North Siberia.

KRASNOVARSK, Siberia (By Cable).—A gold-mine owner here named Monastyrschin has received a letter saying that a tribe of Tunguses, inhabitating the Timui Peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian Police Chief of the district that on January 7 last, between Kemo and Pit, in the Province of Veniseisk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage apparently belonging to a balloon.

Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one being badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Tunguses.

The Police Chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut Herr Andree and his companions.

The balloon Eagle, with Professor Andree and two companions, Stindeberg and Frakel, in the car, left Dane's Island of the Spitzbergen group, on July 11, 1897, in an attempt to cross the north polar point. No definite news of the aeronauts has been received beyond the message attached to a carrier pigeon found by the whaling ship Falken, which arrived at Copenhagen on September 2. The message read:

"July 13, 12.30 p. m. Latitude 82.02 north longitude 12.05 east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

PLAYED DOCTOR; KILLED THE TWINS.

Small Boy Mixed Laudanum and Arsenic and Gave It to the "Tids."

Three-year-old James Edward, son of Mrs. Mary Hughes, colored, of Reading, Penn., has taken a deep interest in his twin brothers because they were sick. When the mother was away from the house for a few minutes Jim climbed to the cupboard and took down two vials. One contained laudanum, the other arsenic. He took a little of each, mixed them in his toy tin box, and gave the twin boys some. When Mrs. Hughes came in she saw that the mouths of the twins were soiled and smelled the laudanum. She called a doctor, but it was too late. The children died soon after. Jimmie says he thought the medicine "would be dood for de little tids."

DOMESTIC HAPPENINGS.

Legal, Criminal and Accidental Occurrences Told by the Telegraph.

OIL TRUST CONFESSES GUILT.

Reasons Given by the Standard Oil Trust For Not Producing Its Books—Chicago Responsible For Heavy Damages—A Grewsome Find—Children Burned to Death—A Young Woman's Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—The Standard Oil Company refused again on Friday to produce its books in evidence at the investigation resumed before Master Commissioner Brinsmade, and Attorney-General Monett asked that F. B. Squire, Secretary of the company, be committed to jail for contempt of court.

Colonel Brinsmade refused to send Mr. Squire to jail, but said that he would certify all the records to the Supreme Court and let the Court decide whether a penalty should be inflicted for the refusal to answer the question.

Squire was the only Standard Oil Company official to appear at the hearing of the half-dozen or more summoned. He submitted his reasons for refusing to show the company's books, as follows:

First—Because they are demanded in an action instituted against the Standard Oil Company for contempt of court, and I am informed that to enforce their production for such a purpose is an unreasonable search and seizure.

Second—Because the books disclose facts and circumstances which may be used against the Standard, tending to prove it guilty of offences made criminal by an act of the Legislature of Ohio passed on April 19, 1898.

Third—Because they disclose facts and circumstances which may be used against myself personally as an officer of said company, tending to prove me guilty of offences made criminal by the act aforesaid.

CHICAGO RIOT DECISION.

Test Case For Damages Suffered in 1894 Goes Against the City.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Damage suits aggregating from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 will probably be brought against the city on riot claims as the result of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court a few days ago.

Nearly every railroad company centring in Chicago holds heavy claims against the municipality, growing out of the railroad riots in 1894. All litigation has been held in abeyance, however, pending the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of the Manhattan Cement Company. This has been regarded as the test case. By affirming a judgment given against the city in the Manhattan case the Supreme Court deals a violent blow at the City of Chicago.

The complainants asked $150 damages for property burned in a car at the stock yards during the railroad riots. Judgment was obtained against the city in the Circuit Court, and the city appealed. It is now probable that damage suits will be filed against the city in great numbers. The total liability of the city may be much greater than $5,000,000,

CUT-UP BODY IN EXPRESS BOX.

For a Year It Had Been Lying Unclaimed in an Ohio Village Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Special).—A box, two feet long and one foot wide, that has been nearly a year unclaimed at the express office in Baldwin, a village twenty miles from here, has been opened and found to contain a human body that was cut in pieces to fit the box. The box was sent by Adams Express Company from Cincinnati, consigned to Dr. Emerick, whose whereabouts are unknown, and who has not been in Baldwin for ten years. The name of the sender is unknown. The body is supposed to be a man's, although the hands and feet resemble a woman's.

Four Children Burned to Death.

DU BOIS, Penn. (Special).—Late a few nights ago the home of Frank Carson, a woodsman, at Huntley's lumber camp, near Medix Run, Elk County, was destroyed by fire, and four of his children ranging in age from two to twelve years, met death in the flames. The father was absent, and the mother and five children were alone. Mrs. Carson was awakened by the flames, and with her small baby in her arms escaped through a window, leaving the other children, three boys and a girl, in their beds. Her screams attracted neighbors, who got out one boy, but he was so badly burned that he soon died. The remaining three could be seen and their cries heard, but it was impossible to reach them.

Horseman's Daughter a Suicide.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (Special).—Miss Belle Fox, daughter of the well-known trotting horseman, Robert P. Fox, of Richmond, Ky., committed suicide a few days ago by taking poison on account of poor health.

PHILIPPINE NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

Jurisdiction of the United States to Be Extended Over the Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The administration has determined rapidly to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole of the Philippine group, acting on the theory that delay in this case is dangerous and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands support will be brought about through a failure promptly to replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States. This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives the reinforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila.

It is not anticipated that there will be a necessity for any formidable demonstration, but the very fact that the United States Government is able to exhibit a sufficient force to accomplish the purpose of occupation is expected to deter the natives from profitless resistance.

Owing to the vast number of the Philippine islands a large number of gunboats would be required to visit them simultaneously, so that the programme will be to have the vessels visit in order the principal towns outside of Manila, especially those where Spanish garrisons were maintained on the islands of Cebu and at Zamboango on the island of Mindanao and some of the cities on Negroes. The naval vessels will be accompanied by some transports, and the soldiers will be landed where necessary to hoist the United States flag and take possession formally of the ports.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. W. A. Crotsley, of Huntingdon is visiting in the valley.

Amon Bumgardner is seriously ill. His recovery is considered doubtful.

John Miller, lately of Beavertown, moved into Wm. Posten's tenant house last week.

The Cassville mail only got as far as Colfax Monday evening on account of the blizzard.

Neighbor Wm. Posten lost his favorite mare Jin last week. She had been a faithful animal.

Uncle Nick Miller, of Mapleton, came to the valley last Saturday, mounted on his well trained horse.

Mrs. Jackson Fisher was blizzard boundat her sister, Mrs. Mart Bum's, she having come over last week.

Billy Steel and wife were sick last week, the latter very bad, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. McClain both were improving at last report.

The mercury has been huddling around and below zero for several days and nights. Twenty-six degrees is the lowest point to which the mercury had dropped in this valley.

I had about concluded to discharge my prophet who predicted plenty of snow this winter, but since he has outgeneraled the groundhog so far I will hold onto him and see how they will come out in the end.

J. Madison Wright having gone to visit friends in Shirley township before the sledding turned in was compelled to come home on wheels when runners would have been more fashionable. He was lucky to make it home before the blizzard.

Major Crotsley lost his dog Prince recently. It is supposed he was poisoned. There are other dogs in the valley that are in the habit of running out to the public road and scaring horses that need killing just as badly as Prince did—if that is what he was killed for.

A. W. Wright has been making use of a part of the time since he had his foot hurt making old-fashioned bread baskets, the kind that the good old mothers of the long ago used to raise their bread in. They are in great demand by the relic hunters. The last one he made goes to Chicago.

A party consisting of Mrs. W. L. Wright, Curtis Greenland, Harper Swope, Misses Mabel and Carrie Swope took a sled ride to Mr. Palmer's, near Shirleysburg, last Saturday. They took in Shirley and Orbisonia and report a good time. Mr. Palmer's are held in high esteem by those who are well acquainted with them in this section.

Wm. Posten's smoke house burned down Sunday morning caused by putting ashes in on Saturday that had live coals in them. This like all other accidents might and would have been worse had the weather been dry and windy instead of calm and snowy as it was. Martin Bum saw the light but by the time he got there and awakened the family the building was too far gone to save anything. Fortunately Billy didn't have his meat or much else in it.

A serious accident is liable to happen any day at the bridge that spans the Smith Valley creek alongside the railroad below Mr. Thomas Anderson's. There is no railing up on the opposite side of the bridge from the railroad and persons coming from Mapleton are unable to see an east-bound train until they are on or their team is across the bridge, when their team by backing might easily kill team and all on the vehicle to which the team is attached. We hope Mr. Pheasant, who has made an acceptable supervisor, will look after this matter at once and make it safe and by so doing save the risk of a heavy damage for somebody to pay.

MOUNT UNION.

The protracted services continue nightly in the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. B. F. Ewing, of McVeytown, visited friends in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lizzie McIntyre is confined to her residence on Hailey street with the grip.

John Ripple, of Cyclone, McKean county, is visiting his parents and others in town.

F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, Pa., was in town on one of his periodical business trips last week.

The spring election passed off quietly and without incident in this place on Tuesday last, a light vote being polled.

Mrs. T. W. Pyles is visiting the family of Rev. Wm. Brill, a former pastor of the M. E. church here, at Logan this week.

Jas. A. Davis has opened up a bicycle repair establishment in the building next door to his residence on Water street.

J. M. Hassinger, Casper Taylor, Wm. Gearheart and John M. Brisbin, all of McVeytown, were in town on business last week.

Miss Victoria Dougherty fell on an icy pavement at her residence on Shirley street last Wednesday breaking her right arm.

The heavy snow fall of last week rapidly disappeared under the strong rays of the sun and as a result the sleighing is almost gone.

Judge E. O. Rogers, of Cromwell, was a visitor between trains on Saturday last on his way home from the county capital.

Chas. Seibert, of Burnham, who is employed by the Standard Steel Co. at the above place, is visiting his parents in town for a few days.

Washington's birthday, on Wednesday, the 22nd, was not observed in this place as a holiday, except by the bank and public schools which were closed.

Samuel Haffly, who had an attack of pneumonia some time ago, has so far recovered as to be able to move around although still confined to his residence.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church was closed on Sunday evening after an effort of six or seven weeks, during which a number of members were added to the congregation.

A moving picture show held forth in Odd Fellows' hall on Friday and Saturday nights last, under the auspices of class 18 of the M. E. Sunday school. The entertainments were very good and large audiences were in attendance.

The recent spring like weather, during which the thermometer rose to 50 degrees or more, is a striking contrast to the temperature of a week ago, when we were all shivering around fires with the thermometer registering 20 below zero.

Daniel Rife, of Duncannon, agent for the parties who are to put in the water works, was in town last week and with T. A. Appleby, president of council, journeyed across the river to look at several springs available for the water supply. A definite selection of the spring was put off until more auspicious weather.

Mrs. Isaac Baughman died suddenly on Thursday morning last at the family residence on Shirlev street after an illness of only two or three days. The deceased was 55 years of age. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church on Saturday afternoon, Rev. L. M. Brady, her pastor, officiating, with the interment afterwaid in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. Her husband, three sons and four daughters survive her.

MARKLESBURG.

Sleighing excellent, but from present indications, will not continue many days.

The late blizzard was the coldest ever experienced in Marklesburg. Twenty degrees below zero.

Much sickness prevailing throughout Woodcock Valley, and our able corps of physicians is kept on the go almost continually.

Rev. H. H. Hartman, the beloved pastor of the Reformed church, has been a victim of the gripp for the past ten days but is better at this writing.

Rev. J. B. Fotch, in his 80th year, Mrs. Mary Magill, in her 83rd year and Judge Beaver, aged 67, are all serious cases and poor hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Soon our M. E. pastor, in obedience to the powers that be, will hie himself away to Conference. It is sincerely hoped that the good brother will be returned to his present field.

The election in this borongh, which will be a thing of the past, ere this leaves the printer, will be a quiet one. Only one ticket nominated, and that one seems to give general satisfaction.

The many friends of Samuel Kissinger, will be pained to hear that this aged and good man is lying at death's door. All is being done for our aged friend that skill and kindness can do. But a severe attack of gripp and his extreme age, being in his eightieth year, holds out no hope.

Since but a small portion of the sugars consumed in the United States is produced therein, would it not be a patriotic as well as as a good move financially to introduce the growing of sugar beets in our county? The alluvial soil bordering on the many streams of the county would be favorable to the growing of beets, and as our valleys are all contingent to the county seat with its many facilities for manufacturing purposes, an industry of this kind would benefit the entire county.

Rev. Polsgrove, the presiding elder, preached in the M. E. church on Sunday evening to a large audience. Subject: "Christian beneficence," based on the words of Jesus, "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a diciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in nowise lose his reward." The speaker was in sympathy with his subject, he presented it in plain and simple language and yet with such earnestness and pathos, as to go direct to the hearts of his hearers, reminding them that they are not only their brother's keeper, but that in all acts of Christian kindness and mercy, performed in the Master's name, they have a sure reward.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, March 2nd—D. F. Shope, administrator of the estate of John M. Fulton, deceased, will commence the sale of store goods and store fixtures at Saltillo. Sale will continue day and evening until stock is disposed of.

THURSDAY, March 16th—Joshua Gosnell will sell in Cass township one and one-half miles north of Cassville, 4 horses, 5 head cattle, sheep. wagons, harness, sled, harrows, stump puller. mower, hay rake, windmill, cultivator, plows, chains and all other farming implements. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases and especially Piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house. excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,
JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

FOR EARLY SPRING BUYERS

We have made special preparation, and the store has a decidedly spring-like appearance in spite of the snow and ice.

We have now in stock a most beautiful assortment of the

Newest Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Etc.,

which elicit praise from all.

The WASH GOODS stock is filled with the daintiest productions in Fine Lawns, Printed Dimities, White and Colored Figures, Printed Piques, Percales—in fact all the newest things.

The Spring Silks and Wool Dress Goods are arriving daily and no more storms preventing, will all be on sale within the coming week.

These stocks will be a revelation to lovers of Pretty and Dainty Dress Stuffs.

We have made especial efforts to get together the prettiest goods to be had and know you will not be disappointed.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Cash! Cash!

$2.99
BUYS A YORK
WASHING MACHINE

This Price Is Good for 10 Days Only.

These Washers are Guaranteed to Give Perfect Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

When Hungry, Go To
FISHER'S Penn Street
RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—
Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beans, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity,

—Also—
Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

EVERYBODY + SURPRISED

Over my fresh arrival of
MISSES', GENTS' and CHILD'S SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store

Is the place you can see the goods you buy and see the goods you want to buy, for every department is full and complete.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES
AND CONFECTIONS,
in fact everything that you want.

Highest market prices paid for produce. Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 22, 1899.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Washington's Birthday.

—The ice passed off the Juniata river at this point very quietly this morning.

—For clothing. overcoats, drss suits, odd pants, coats or vests, go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Nathaniel Wagner on Monday moved from Germany Valley to W. H. Spangler's house on Hill street.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—William Reed & Son call attention in this issue to new spring goods. Be sure to read their advertisement.

—Jesse Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, spent a portion of the past week with his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Spangler, in Mapleton.

—Seturday evening, February 11th, the new creamery at Newton Hamilton was destroyed by fire. No insurance. Origin of fire not known.

—Dress plaids as low as 5c per yd., (all wool); dress cloths at 25c and general line of dress goods at right prices at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, Pa., has ladies coats and capes, new this season, at very reasonable prices. Also misses' jackets and long coats at bargain prices.

—L. M. Speer, a former resident of Mapleton, has moved his family from Tyrone to Wilmerding where he has secured a lucrative position with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

—Edmund Drew, of Philadelphia, came up to Mapleton Saturday evening and remained a few days to discuss the prospects for fishing next season with some of the diciples of Isaac Walton.

—Misses Alice and Nora Boring who have for the past few years been employed at the state hospital, Middletown, Connecticut, have been spending a few weeks with friends in this section. Miss Alice returned to her duties on Monday.

—Safe insurance protects. Strong companies are safest. The Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia are among the strongest companies. Represented by John G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa. Get estimates and examine policies.

—Nathan G. Horton, of Cassville, whose illness was mentioned in these columns last week, died last Friday. He was aged 80 years. Two daughters, Mrs. Amos Evans, Cass township, and Mrs. Bruce Hyssong, of Cassville, survive him. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—At the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., none but the best methods are used, so that to-day it is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board, Spring term will begin May 8. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director.

—Last Wednesday evening a sledding party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Steele and two sons and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crotsley and daughter all of Huntingdon, were entertained at the home of Levi Wright. The same evening S. B. Neice's family entertained a party from Henderson township, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Decker and a number of young folks.

—A Miss Bowser, of near Mill Creek, met with a serious accident a few days ago. She was making some tea for a sick sister and was drawing the beverage in an air-tight molasses can. Just as she attempted to take it from the stove the lid blew off and the boiling tea gushed over her face scalding her in a terrible manner. Her face was put in a mask for a while and when the mask was removed her face was badly marked. It was feared her sight was destroyed but, happily, she is now able to see.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash ave., corner Jackson St., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe. as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of lagrippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCarl.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCarl, who died at the home of her son R. Newton McCarl February 15, 1899, mention of which was made in these columns last week, was born in Shavers Creek valley March 6, 1821, hence was at the time of her death aged 77 years, 11 months and 9 days. Her parents died when she was quite young. Her maiden name was Stephens and in October 1844 she was married at the home of her brother William in Cassville to Robert McCarl. Here they commenced housekeeping and continued to reside until the spring of 1855 when they moved to a log house that stood near the Hare's valley creek on the back part of the late M. F. Campbell's lands in Union township. The next year, 1856, they moved to a small house which stood between the present foundations of the late W. H. Rex house and storeroom. From that time on the family continued to live in Mapleton. Mr. McCarl died in Mapleton October 27, 1887, since which time she has made her home with her son R. Newton McCarl. Mrs. McCarl was the oldest resident of the town. When she came here there were but two buildings in the place and in the forty-five years she has seen many changes. Soon after coming to this place she united with the United Brethren church and lived in this faith until the time of her death. She is survived by seven sons and one daughter. They are William, of Franklin county; Edward, of Dauphin; Joseph, of Pittsburg; Walter S., of Kipple; Newton, George, Elmer and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh, of Mapleton. She is also survived by one brother William Stephens, of Shirleysburg. The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery last Friday afternoon, services, conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward, assisted by Revs. Campbell and Treverton, being held in the U. B. church.

William Gehrett.

William Gehrett was born November 3, 1819, and died February 12, 1899. He was for many years an active, consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, holding the office of class leader, taking a deep interest in the Sabbath school and all the services. He will be much missed in the church in which he was highly esteemed. He read the word of God daily and was ready to go when the summons came. He leaves seven children to mourn their loss, who have the sympathy of the community.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventative of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Local Institute at Lincoln.

A teachers local institute will be held at Lincoln school house, Union township, March 4, 1899, at 1 o'clock P. M. The program follows:

Singing.

Address of Welcome—J. C. Dell.

Response—Harner Swope.

Recitation—Miss Pearl Querry.

Objects to be Sought in Teaching English Literature—Miss Julia Chilcote.

Paper—Miss Bertha Coder.

What Shall We Read?—Ira Swope, Miss Nellie Wright.

Recitation—Dean Smith.

How Can We Make Our Schools Equal to the Best in the State?—S. L. Glasgow, I. N. Swope.

Recitation—Miss Lillie O. Dell.

How to Acquire the Art of Teaching—J. O. Smith, H. L. Baty, J. G. Hicks.

The Parents' Part in the School—J. C. Dell, J. E. Querry, G. M. Dell, P. A. Pheasant.

Recitation—Albert Dell.

What Makes a Successful School?—Miles Chilcote, Milton Wright.

Address—J. G. Spangler, M. D.

Come one, come all.

T. W. SMITH, Chairman.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the wotld, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Election.

The municipal election of yesterday, so far as this borough is concerned. was a very tame affair. Only thirty-six votes were polled and but one ticket was in the field. The cause of this was the fact that in a warm contest at the primaries the popular will was registered. The following persons were elected: Alfred Lamberson, judge of election; J. S. Wilson, inspector; Samuel Hatfield, G. W. Wright and John G. Gillam, councilmen; S. P. Stubbs, high constable; James Montgomery, constable; A. W. Swope, justice of the peace; Elmer E. Palmer, school director—one year; A. M. Parker and T. M. Wood, school directors—three years; J. L. Hetrick, auditor—three years; L. L. Parker, auditor—one year. For minority inspector J. C. Griffin, John W. Baker and James Montgomery each had one vote,

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In Union township there was rather an exciting contest for the election of subervisors and constable, which had the effect of bringing out a full vote. In the Union district 51 votes were polled and in the Calvin district 69 votes, The following officers were elected: Richard Chilcott and G. M. Dell, supervisors; S. L. Smith, constable; P. A. Pheasant and David Sloan, school directors; T. W. Smith, auditor; G. W. Pheasant, clerk. The election officers in Union are C. L. Lynn, judge, and M. F. Chilcote and R. W. Querry, inspectors. In the Calvin district A. G. Wright was elected judge; W. E. Wright and Daniel Chilcote, inspectors. and J. C. Shaffer, registering assessor.

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In Huntingdon the contest waxed warm over the election of a justice of the peace. G. W. Warfel was the Republican candidate and James Kelley the Democratic candidate. Mr. Kelley was elected.

Court Notes—Second Week.

Real estate of Peter Heffner, late of Juniata township, deceased, ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

Petition of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, one of the executors of David Black, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, to be discharged. Prayer of petitioner granted.

Pluries subpoena in divorce awarded in case of John Laird, vs. Mary E. Laird.

In re No. 146, Sept. Term, 1896. E. M. Slonaker, vs. Barton DeForrest, rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be satisfied.

Report of viewers adverse to location of road in Logan township, from point near residence of W. L. Armstrong to back valley road, confirmed nisi.

Coroner's inquest on bodies of Alfred Jones and Morse T. Night, who were drowned while skating at Alexandria, approved.

Report of viewers in favor of road in Porter township, beginning near house of Isaac Martin and ending near Cresswell's mill, confirmed nisi.

Petition presented by county commissioners for appointment of inspectors for bridge in the borough of Saltillo.

Sheriff 's deed to Franklin Building and Loan Association for property of Wm. Codrad in borough of Huntingdon, acknowledged in open court.

Only two cases were tried this week. The first was an action brought by W. L. Johnston, administrator of the estate of W. S. Bair, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover for the loss of a tin shop and its contents, consisting of machinery, tools, etc., on the afternoon of May 18, 1897, by fire. The tin shop of Mr. Bair was located very close to the railroad tracks in West Huntingdon and was alleged to have been set on fire by sparks from a passing engine, and that said engine had either none or a defective spark arrester. The verdict was for the plaintiff for $1300. The attorney for the railroad company will file motions and reasons for a new trial.

The second case, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Harriet Bealman, et, al., vs. Benj. F. Stitt, A. D. Stitt and J. E. Harper, was upon a Scire Facias, under a recognizance given in the Orphans' Court by Benj. F. Stitt, to whom was decreed the real estate of his father, Benj. E. Stitt, late of Dublin township, deceased, under proceedings in partiton, The plaintiffs claim that their shares under said recognizance have never been paid. The said farm having been subsequently sold at a sheriff's sale, and the funds arising thereunder distributed by an auditor, thereby divesting the land of all liens, the court directed a verdict for the defendant.

The case of John Foreman, vs. The Penna. Railroad Company, for damages for personal injuries, was continued because of the inability of some of the witnesses to get to court on account of the snow.

Report of J. C, Jackson, Esq., auditor to distribute balance in hands of J. R. Simpson, administrator of Wm. M. Thompson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, confirmed nisi.

W. B. Simpson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance on account of the Harrisburg Trust Co., admr. d. b. n. c. t. a. of John H. Grove, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.

Report of viewers for road in Logan township confirmed absolutely.

C. H. Whittaker, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance on account of W. L. Johnston, administrator of W. S. Bair, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

W. M. Henderson, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of W. P. Grissinger, administrator of Samuel Grissinger, late of Clay township, deceased.

Reports of sales of the real estate of Geo. P. Wakefield, late of Logan township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

In re estate of John W. Ayers, late of Jackson township, deceased, specific performance of contract for sale of real estate to James A. Bailey decreed.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large Book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, See'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Local Institute Proceedings.

Following are the proceedings of the local institute which convened in Locust Grove school house, Cass township, February 11, 1899, at 1.45 P. M., at which time it was called to order by J. O. Smith, chairman.

The session was opened by singing "America" after which Miss Flora Greenland read a paper on the subject, "A Hero." A boy does not, or should not, do a noble act simply for the sake of being a hero, but because it is right. Every hero should have great praise for so being. If you can so educate yourself as to originate new ideas you will succeed better.

Miss Kittie Adams then read an excellent paper on "Influence." Of all who are striving to do something for the world, the true teacher stands highest. The influence of the teacher is more potent than many people think. Many truths were uttered by Miss Adams. Miss Millie Bowman then recited a poem entitled "One Hundred Years from Now."

The discussion on "Character Building" was opened by W. T. Smith, of Union township, who gave an elegant talk. Character building begins when the child first understands the words lisped to them by their parents. We should never mistrust our pupils, for if we let them know for once that we mistrust them we cultivate in their minds the germ for untruthfulness. Further discussed by Milton Wright. The institute sang "Prairie Flower" after which S. L. Glasgow continued the discussion on "Character Building. A child is a great imitator, something like a parrot. They will try to imitate everything and especially will they imitate bad acts. Therefore the teacher should set very good examples before them. Strive to have the pupils possess right motives. H. G. Swope was next speaker who said: "The study of God's truth and the instruction of the same is the teacher's highest glory." This speaker was followed by J. O. Smith, who said: "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Next in order was discussion, "Progress in Education." First speaker, R. P. Smith, being absent S. L. Glasgow opened the question which was further discussed by C. H. Drake and W. T. Smith. There are none more noble than those who are helping the rising generation to the top of the ladder. The audience sang "Boat Song," followed by a declamation by Nora Robison.

Debate, "Are the Public Schools Meeting the Demands of the People?" This was opened by M. C. Chilcote who gave many facts proving that the schools are meeting the demands of the people, but the people are not meeting the demands of the schools, especially the parents, as they do not visit them enough. Milton Wright then took up the opposite side of the question. Criticisms come from everywhere that we as teachers are not preparing the child for the duties of life. In order that the pupils may accomplish something in life they must have a definite aim. This question was further discussed by C. H. Drake and S. L. Glasgow. The latter said: "We do not need to weep for the boys and girls who have the advantage of the college but we do need to weep for those who live in the rural districts and have not the advantage of colleges or high schools. Let us plead for a high school."

Harper Swope and W. T. Smith made a few remarks, after which Dr. Hamilton gave a very interesting talk on the subject "Local Geology." He says this section of the country furnishes as good a field for the study of local geology as any other part of the earth.

An invitation was extended to all to attend the local institute at Bowman's church 17th and 18th of February.

LOTTIE E. SMITH, Secretary.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50c. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Something New.

Tailor Made Suits

FROM $9.50 UP.

TROUSERS FROM $2.50 UP

Why wear store clothes when you can buy tailor-made garments at the same price. Fit guaranteed.

700 Samples to Select From

When in Huntingdon give me a call in the Diamond.

JOE S. MILLER,

TAILOR.

BALDWIN'S

$16.00 Suits

Are not the "Good as Tailor Made" kind.

They Are Tailor Made Suits.

Fitted Carefully as Our $50 Ones.

BALDWIN,

The Tailor,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DRY . .

GOODS.

The largest and most complete line of

Fall and Winter

dry goods received since I have been in business. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

A. B. Gillam's Greatest Christmas Bargains.

The coming of Christmas; you will believe in its near approach when you see the display at A. B. Gillam's. You'll feel we've been lavish in our purchases. A look through the pretty offerings will make your heart young. You will regret that you are not a child again, so that you may enter more fully into the pleasures of the happy holiday season. You'll find nothing lacking in the display. An entire absence of extravagance in prices will be particularly noticeable, for purchasing from the manufacturers direct enables us to make the very low prices you will be impressed with, and the many choice designs shown. Just a hint here and there. You can only form a correct idea of their beauty by looking through the store.

Surprise Boxes,
Horns,
Albums,
Sterling Silver Brushes,
Dolls,
at 5 cts. and up.
Perfume,
A fine assortment of
China,
Doll's Cribs,
Some nice things in
Stationery,
Toilet Articles,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs.

Our general stock is complete. We invite you to come early before our stock is picked over. You will find a good selection of gifts.

A. B. Gillam.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." MRS. J. T. WILLIAMS, Carbondale, Pa.

Scrofula Sores—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Domestic Animals Bring Infection.

Evidence that colds are infectious is furnished by what we observe among our domestic animals. Cats seem to be especially susceptible. Probably they often bring home from their nocturnal rambles those mysterious catarrhal attacks which so rapidly run through the house. It is an old saying "The cat is sneezing, we shall all have colds." Sheep, too, are liable; a whole flock may suffer, and may show that curious eruption round the lips, which we all know only too well as one of the most unpleasant accompaniments of a bad cold in the head. On the Australian sheep runs, when the shearing season comes round, the men who congregate at the sheds are frequently smitten with an illness of a catarrhal nature, which rapidly takes hold of them, and often affects some ninety per cent. Sometimes it becomes very serious, and may even develop into a fatal pneumonia. To all appearance it is caught from the sheep. —The Spectator.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 29,602]

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

Another Tumor Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am as well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never had gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound." — MARY A. STAHL, WATSONTOWN, PA.

What Mrs. Pinkham's Letter Did.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—After following the directions given in your kind letter for the treatment of leucorrhœa, I can say that I have been entirely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and will gladly recommend them to my friends.

"Thanking you for your kindness, I am gratefully yours, A. B. DAVIDS, BINGHAMPTON, N. Y."

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—8.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Advice to Commercial Drummers"—Many Are the Temptations That Beset Traveling Men—Christian Associations Necessary.

TEXT: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."—Nahum ii., 4.

It has been found out that many of the arts and discoveries which we supposed were peculiar to our own age are merely the restoration of the arts and discoveries of thousands of years ago. I suppose that the past centuries have forgotten more than the present century knows. It seems to me that they must have known thousands of years ago in the days of Nineveh of the uses of steam and its application to swift travel. In my text I hear the rush of the rail train, the clang of the wheels and the jamming of the car couplings. "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

Have you ever taken your position in the night far away from a depot along the track waiting to see the rail train come at full speed? At first you heard in the distance a rumbling, like the coming of a storm, then you saw the flash of the headlight of the locomotive as it turned the curve; then you saw the wilder glare of the fiery eye of the train as it came plunging toward you; then you heard the shriek of the whistle that frenzied all the echoes; then you saw the hurricane dash of cinders; then you felt the jar of the passing earthquake and you saw the shot thunderbolt of the express train. Well, it seems that we can hear the passing of a midnight express train in my text, "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

I halt the train long enough to get on board, and I go through the cars, and I find three-fourths of the passengers are commercial travelers. They are a folk peculiar to themselves, easily recognized, at home on all the trains, not startled by the sudden dropping of the brakes, familiar with all the railroad signals, can tell you what is the next station, how long the train will stop, what place the passengers take luncheon at, can give you information on almost any subject, are cosmopolitan, at home everywhere from Halifax to San Francisco. They are on the 8 o'clock morning train, on the noon train, on the midnight train. You take a berth in a sleeping car, and either above you or beneath you is one of these gentlemen. There are 100,000 professed commercial travelers in the United States, but 500,000 would not include all those who are sometimes engaged in this service. They spend millions of dollars every day in the hotels and in the rail trains. They have their official newspaper organ. They have their mutual benefit association, about 4000 names on the rolls, and have already distributed more than $200,000 among families of deceased members. They are ubiquitous, unique, and tremendous for good or evil. All the tendencies of merchandise are toward their multiplication. The house that stands back on its dignity and waits for customers to come, instead of going to seek bargain makers, will have more and more unsalable goods on the shelf and will gradually lose its control of the markets. While the great, enterprising and successful houses will have their agents on all the trains, and "their chariots will rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. They shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."

I think commercial travelers can stand a sermon of warm hearted sympathy. If you have any words of good cheer for them, you had better utter them. If you have any good, honest prayers in their behalf, they will be greatly obliged to you. I never knew a man yet who did not like to be prayed for; I never knew a man yet that did not like to be helped. It seems to me this sermon is timely. At this season of the year there are tens of thousands of men going out to gather the spring trade.

The bitter curse of Almighty God will rest upon that commercial establishment which expects its employes to break the Sabbath. What right has a Christian merchant to sit down in church on the Sabbath when his clerks are traveling abroad through the land on that day? Get up, professed Christian merchant, so acting. You have no business here. Go out and call that boy back. There was a merchant in 1837 who wrote: "I should have been a dead man had it not been for the Sabbath. Obliged to work from morning until night through the whole week, I felt on Saturday, especially on Saturday afternoon, that I must have rest. It was like going into a dense fog. Everything looked dark and gloomy as if nothing could be saved. I dismissed all and kept the Sabbath in the old way. On Monday it was all sunshine, but had it not been for the Sabbath, I have no doubt I should have been in my grave."

Be ashamed to sell foreign fabrics or fruits unless you know something about the looms that wove them or the vineyards that grew them. Understand all about the laws that control commercial life, about banking, about tariffs, about markets, about navigation, about foreign people—their characteristics and their political revolutions as they affect ours; about the harvests of Russia, the vineyards of Italy, the teafields of China. Learn about the great commercial centres of Carthage and Assyria and Phœnicia. Read all about the Medici of Florence, mighty in trade, mightier in philanthropies. You belong to the royal family of merchants. Be worthy of that royal family. Oh, take my advice and turn the years of weariness into years of luxury.

But you have come now near the end of your railroad travel. You begin business. Now, let me say, there are two or three things you ought to remember. First, that all the trade you get by the practice of "treating" will not stick. If you cannot get custom except by tipping a wineglass with somebody, you had better not get his custom. An old commercial traveler gives as his experience that trade got by "treating" always damages the house that gets it in one way or the other.

O commercial traveler, though your firm may give you the largest salary of any man in your line, though they might give you ten per cent. of all you sell, or twenty per cent. or fifty per cent. or ninety-nine per cent., they cannot pay enough to make it worth your while to ruin your soul! Besides that, a commercial house never compensates a man who has been morally ruined in their employ. A young man in Philadelphia was turned out from his employ because of inebriation got in the service of the merchant who employed him, and here is the letter he wrote to his employer:

"Sir—I came into your service uncorrupt in principles and in morals, but the rules of your house required me to spend my evenings at places of public entertainment and amusement in search of customers. To accomplish my work in your service I was obliged to drink with them and join them in their pursuits of pleasure. It was not my choice, but the rule of the house. I went with them to the theatre and the billiard table, but it was not my choice. I did not wish to go; I went in your service. It was not my pleasure so to do, but I was the conductor and companion of the simple ones, void alike of understanding and of principles, in their sinful pleasures and deeds of deeper darkness, that I might retain them as your customers. Your interest required it. I have added thousands of dollars to the profits of your trade, but at what expense you now see, and I know too well. You have become wealthy, but I am poor indeed, and now this cruel dismissal from your employ is the recompense I receive for a character ruined and prospects blasted in helping to make you a rich man!" Alas for the man who gets such a letter as that!

Again, I charge you, tell the whole truth about anything you sell. Lying commercial travelers will precede you. Lying commercial travelers will come right after you into the same store. Do not let their unfair competition tempt you from the straight line. It is an awful bargain that a man makes when he sells his goods and his soul at the same time. A young man in one of the stores of New York was selling some silks. He was binding them up when he said to the lady customer, "It is my duty to show you, that there is a fracture in that silk." She looked at it and rejected the goods. The head of the firm, hearing of it, wrote to the father of the young man in the country, saying: "Come and take your son away. He will never make a merchant." The father came in agitation, wondering what his boy had been doing, and the head men of the firm said: "Why, your son stood here at this counter and pointed out a fracture in the silk, and of course the lady wouldn't buy it. We are not responsible for the ignorance of customers. Customers must look for themselves. Your son will never make a merchant." "Is that all?" said the father. "Ah! I am prouder of my boy that I ever was. John, get your hat and come home."

But it is almost night, and you go back to the hotel. Now comes the mighty tug for the commercial traveler. Tell me where he spends his evenings, and I will tell you where he will spend eternity, and I will tell you what will be his worldly prospects There is an abundance of choice. There is your room with the books. There are the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. There are the week night services of the Christian churches. There is the gambling saloon. There is the theatre. There is the house of infamy. Plenty of places to go to. But which, O immortal man, which? O God, which? "Well," you say, "I guess I will—I guess I will go to the theatre." Do you think the tarrying in that place until 11 o'clock at night will improve your bodily health, or your financial prospects, or your eternal fortunes? No man ever found the path to usefulness, or honor, or happiness, or commercial success, or heaven through the American theatre. "Well," you say, "I guess, then, I will go to—I guess I will go to the gambling saloon." You will first go to look. Then you will go to play. You will make $100, you will make $500, you will make $1000, you will make $1500. Then you will lose all. Then you will borrow some money so as to start anew. You will make $50, you will make $100, you will make $600. Then you will lose all. These wretches of the gambling saloon know how to tempt you. But mark this: All gamblers die poor. They may make fortunes—great fortunes—but they lose them.

But now the question is still open—Where will you spend your evening? O commercial travelers, how much will you give me to put you on the right track? Without charging you a farthing I will prescribe for you a plan which will save you for this world and the next, if you will take it. Go, before you leave home, to the Young Men's Christian Association of the city where you live. Get from them letters of introduction. Carry them out to the towns and cities where you go. If there be no such association in the place you visit, then present them at the door of Christian churche, and hand them over to the pastors. Be not slow to arise in the devotional meeting and say: "I am a commercial traveler. I am far away from home, and I come in here to-night to seek Christian society." The best houses and highest style of amusement will open before you, and instead of your being dependent upon the leprous crew who hang around the hotels, wanting to show you all the slums of the city, on the one condition that you will pay their expenses, you will get the benediction of God in every town you visit. Remember this, that whatever place you visit bad influences will seek you out. Good influences you must seek out.

While I stand here I bethink myself of a commercial traveler who was a member of my church in Philadelphia. He was a splendid young man, the pride of his widowed mother and of his sisters. It was his joy to support them, and for that purpose he postponed his own marriage day. He thrived in business, and after awhile set up his own household. Leaving that city for another city, I had no opportunity for three or four years of making inquiry in regard to him. When I made such inquiry, I was told that he was dead. The story was, he was largely generous and kind-hearted and genial and social, and he got into the habit of "treating" customers and of showing them all the sights of the town, and he began rapidly to go down, and he lost his position in the church of which he was a member, and he lost his position in the commercial house of which he was the best agent, and his beautiful young wife and his sick old mother and his sisters went into destitution, and he, as a result of his dissipation, died in Kirkbride Insane Asylum.

O commercial travelers, I pray for you the all sustaining grace of God. There are two kinds of days when you are especially in need of divine grace. The one, the day when you have no success—when you fail to make a sale—and you are very much disappointed, and you go back to your hotel discomfited. That night you will be tempted to go to strong drink and rush into bad surroundings. The other day, when you will especially need divine grace, will be when you have had a day of great success and the devil tells you you must go and celebrate that success. Then you will want the grace of God to restrain you from rollicking indulgences. Yes, there will be a third day when you will need to be Christians, and that will be the last day of your life. I do not know where you will spend it. Perhaps in your house, more probably in a rail car, or a steamer, or the strange hotel. I see you on your last commercial errand. You have bidden goodby to the family at home for the last time. The train of your earthly existence is nearing the depot of the grave. The brakes are falling. The bell rings at the terminue. The train stops. All out for eternity. Show your ticket now for getting into the gate of the shining city—the red ticket washed in the blood of the Lamb.

Aluminum is now being used extensively as a conductor of electricity.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 26.

Lesson Text: "Christ at the Feast," John vii., 14, 28-37—Golden Text: John vii., 37—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

14. "Now about the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple and thought." It was the feast of tabernacles, and His brethren who did not believe in Him had in a sort of sneering way advised Him to go up to the feast. His reply was: "My time has not yet come," so they went without Him, but He went up later, and as He taught the Jews wondered at His knowledge and His teaching, as He had not been to their schools. His reply to them was, "My doctrine is not Mine, but His that sent Me" (verse 16). He took no credit for His words or works. He sought no glory for Himself.

28. "Then cried Jesus in the temple as He taught, saying, Ye both know Me, and ye know whence I am, and I am not come of Myself, but He that sent Me is true, whom ye know not." They had said, We know this man whence He is, but when Christ cometh no man knoweth whence He is (verse 27). They knew that He was from Nazareth and of humble parentage, and that was all they professed to know, but if they had been honest they would have said, We know that Thou art a teacher come from God (John iii., 2).

29. "But I know Him, for I am from Him, and He hath sent Me." He said again, "As the Father knoweth Me, even so know I the Father" (John x., 15) and again, "No man knoweth the Son but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him (Math. xi., 27). In His prayer He said, "O righteous Father, the world hath not known Thee, but I have known Thee, and these have known that Thou has sent Me" (John xvii., 25).

30. "Then they sought to take Him, but no man laid hands on Him because His hour was not yet come." Many a time would they have taken Him, but they could not touch Him till the appointed time. When they did finally take Him, it was because He allowed them to, and when He died He freely gave up His life. He laid it down of Himself; they could not take it from Him (John x., 18).

31. "And many of the people believed on Him and said, When Christ cometh will He do more miracles than these which this man hath done?" While some believed and some believed not and many who professed to believe turned back and walked no more with Him (chapter vi., 66) He kept steadily on bearing faithful testimony and doing the Father's works and will, sure that all whom the Father gave to Him would come unto Him (chapter vi., 37) and that He would see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied (Isa. liii., 11).

32. "The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning Him, and the Pharisees and the chief priests sent officers to take Him." They might have remembered that a certain king of Syria did his best to take Elisha, but in vain, or that Ahab did his best to find Elijah, but also failed; that Sennacherib would have taken Jerusalem, but could not. When will the enemies of God stop imagining vain things? Not till the antichrist, yet to be manifested, is destroyed, and satan shut up in the pit, and even after that there shall be enemies of God until satan is finally cast into the lake of fire and the kingdom comes.

33. "Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto Him that sent Me." The time was short until He would give Himself up and let them take Him and kill Him, but even in death He would go to the Father, and after the resurrection He would in His glorified body ascend to the Father. For more than thirty years He had willingly absented Himself from His home in glory, bearing all manner of humiliation and scorn for our sakes, and soon He was to become our sin offering, bearing our sins in His own body on the cross.

34. "Ye shall seek Me and shall not find Me, and where I am thither ye cannot come." In chapter viii., 21, He says: "I go My way, and ye shall seek Me and shall die in your sins. Whither I go ye cannot come." In verse 24 of the same chapter He says, "If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins." Now is the time to seek Him, for it is written, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found," and all who truly seek surely find (Isa. lv., 6; Jer. xxix., 13; Math. vii., 8), but if the sinner will not yield to the seeking Saviour—for He is always seeking ever since He sought Adam hiding from Him in Eden—then there is a possibility of the experience of Prov. i., 28: "Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer. They shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me."

35. "Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will He go that we shall not find Him? Will He go into the dispersed among the gentiles and teach the gentiles?" If they believed Him to be possessed of a devil, as they said, they could not think of His going to heaven to leave them, but even if He should possibly be a good man and go to heaven surely they would find Him, for were they not all going that way, at least in their own opinion? Anything more that a mere man they could not see Him to be and so they understood Him, not because they would not receive Him.

36. "What manner of saying is this that He said, 'Ye shall seek Me and shall not find Me, and where I am thither ye cannot come?" It is not strange that these unbelievers could not understand His word, for even the disciples are heard saying on the night before His crucifixion: "What is this that He saith? A little while. We cannot tell what He saith" (John xvi., 18).

37. "In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." Had they considered their own Scriptures they might have thought of Isa. lv., 1, or Jer. ii., 13, or the rock that Moses smote, but they were blinded. Their hearts were hardened, their ears heavy (Isa. vi., 10) because they would not see nor hear nor believe (Acts xxviii., 24-27). The fountain of living water was now in their midst, and yet they would not drink, for they preferred their own cisterns. In chapter 3 we learn how to be born of water and the Spirit, in chapter 4 we learn that we may be wells of water, but here we learn that we may be rivers of water, bringing health and life wherever we go (Ezek. xlvii., 9). Most saved people are content just to be born again, a few are willing to be well, but fewer still care to be rivers. It is for us to say how much of the Word we are to have in us (Eph. v., 18; Col. iii., 16).—Lesson Helper.

Mosquito Bars For Troops.

A Philadelphia company has placed a large order with a Reading iron plant for the manufacture of mosquito bars. The Philadelphia concern has a contract with the Government to provide the bars, which will be used to support nettings for the soldiers doing garrison duty in the new island possessons. The orders for the bars are placed in seventeen thousand lots at a time.

Fond Hopes.

"Do you imagine the time will ever come when the women will attend to all the business and leave the men at home to do the cooking and such?"

"I hope so!"

"You hope so? Great Scott!"

"No, not Great Scott, at all! When that time comes we men will be boss of our own homes for the first time!" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ten Weeks For 10 Cents.

That big family paper, The Illustrated Weekly Sentinel, of Denver, Col. (founded 1890) ten weeks on trial for 10c.; clubs of 6, 50c.; 12 for $1. Special offer solely to introduce it. Latest mining news, illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Address as above; mention this paper; stamps taken.

It is believed that in China there is twenty times as much coal as in all Europe.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Canadian Methodists will make a move to raise $1,000,000 for a twentieth century fund.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The first dock in New York City was built in 1677.

Hon. W. J. Connell, Ex-Congressman from Nebraska, and at present Omaha's City Attorney, writes: "To Whom This Comes, Greeting: I take pleasure in recommending the virtues of the remedies prepared by the Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Company. Having known of some remarkable cures of Omaha people affected by the use of Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, I believe that these great remedies are worthy of the confidence of the public." Thousands of the most prominent people in America know that the above are facts, and no remedies have affected so large a per cent. of cures. Send for our large illustrated book. It has great value, but will be sent free and we will give free advice and samples on application. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Omaha, Neb.

The people of the United States use about 250,000 lead pencils each day.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

In twenty years one copper mine in this country has paid in dividends $40,000,000.

Florida and Cuba,

Via Pennsylvania, Southern Ry., F., C. & P. and F. E. C. The only route operating through Pullman sleeping car service New York to Ormond, Rockledge, Palm Beach and Miami. Connections for Havana, Key West and Nassau. Route of the "New York and Florida Limited." Finest train in the world, operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, exclusively of dining, library and observation, compartment and drawing room sleeping cars. Two other fast trains, 4.20 p. m. and 12.05 a. m. Full information from J. L. Adams, G. E. A., F., C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way, New York, or A. S. Thweatt, E. P. A., Southern Ry., 271 B'way, New York.

The soap of the Queen's household costs nearly $2500 a year.

To Florida Resorts.

The Plant System reaches the finest resorts in Florida, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. Tickets by both rail and water from the East. Five steamships weekly between Port Tampa, Key West and Havana. Beautifully illustrated literature, maps, rates, etc., upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, New York.

The longest bridge across the Danube is 1900 feet in length.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The first graveyard in New York City was laid out in 1633.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer has no equal for Colds.—PAUL L. MILLER, Cohoes, New York, Nov. 17, 1897. 25c. a bottle.

Each British soldier costs his country $400 a year.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Spain has 1027 iron mines, 461 coal and 31 lead and silver mines.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Only seven towns in Massachusetts are without public libraries.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1894.

Wheat ripens in Chili and Argentine in January; in Peru in November.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Japan has planned its first world's exposition for the year 1901.

IF THE DAMP AND CHILL

PENETRATE, LOOK OUT FOR AN ATTACK OF

SCIATICA.

BUT DEEP AS THE SCIATIC NERVE IS

ST. JACOBS OIL

WILL PENETRATE AND QUIET ITS RACKING PAIN.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices, is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Cost of a Petty Suit.

The folly of going to law is shown by a recent transaction in the Justice Court at Greenville. The constable levied upon 800 pounds of seed cotton, which when sold the next day under the attachment brought the sum of $11.34. When all costs were paid there was left $3.70, which, by the terms of the original instrument, went to the attorney, leaving the attaching party without a cent from the collection.—Dallas (Texas) News.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

A liberal grain export movement is reported at New Orleans.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Only one man in 203 is over six feet in height.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A Wise Giant.

"Who are you?" roared the giant, in a terrible voice.

"My name," replied the stripling, "is Jack."

"Jack?" faltered the giant, now thoroughly frightened. "If you please, young man, I would be glad to sign a protocol."

For he was well-versed in folk-lore and he knew the inevitable result of a conflict between any giant and any stripling rejoicing in the name of Jack.—Puck.

The Cost of Armies.

All the countries of Europe are spending on their armies and navies at the rate of nearly $50 a second, or the almost incredible sum of $4,000,000 a day.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY

M. Emile Loubet Elected to Succeed the Late M. Felix Faure.

M. DUPUY AND CABINET REMAIN.

The National Assembly at Versailles Elected M. Loubet by One Ballot—The New President Begs For Unity—Hostile Demonstrations in Paris—The Provinces Satisfied With the Election.

PARIS (By Cable).—The National Assembly at Versailles Saturday afternoon elected M. Emile Loubet President of the French Republic, to succeed the late M. Felix Faure.

The official count showed that 812 votes were cast, and that M. Loubet received 483, M. Meline, 279, and that fifty were scattered.

The votes not given to M. Loubet or M. Meline were divided between M. Cavaignac, General Jamont, General Saussier and others.

President Loubet has asked M. Dupuy to retain the Premiership and the present Cabinet to remain.

After the announcement of the result in the Assembly, M. Chauveau and many members repaired to an adjoining salon, where M. Loubet awaited them. The result of the election was then communicated to him, and he received the congratulations of his friends.

The newly elected President promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country, and to "reunite the Republicans, who have drifted asunder, by the current of unhappy events."

The Premier, M. Dupuy, then formally transferred the Executive power to M. Loubet, and congratulated him upon his election.

The President, in thanking M. Dupuy, expressed the hope of having the support of the Cabinet.

M. Loubet left the palace in a carriage, accompanied by M. Dupuy, and followed by the Ministers. The crowds along the route acclaimed President Loubet with cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive l'Armee!" "Vive Loubet!"

LOUBET INSULTED IN PARIS.

Republican Guards Called Out to Disperse Hostile Mobs.

PARIS (By Cable).—President Loubet arrived here from Versailles in the evening and was received with military honors. Amid renewed acclamations from the crowds the President proceeded to the Elysee Palace in order to pay a tribute of respect to the remains of President Faure. He then went to the Foreign Office, where he received the high officials of state and the Diplomatic Corps.

As the Presidential carriage left the St. Lazare station a band of thirty or forty persons ranged themselves on either side of the landau, under the leadership of a couple of individuals, who kept giving signals for shouts of "Down with Loubet!" and "Resign! Resign!"

The noise and excitement were redoubled when the carriage stopped at the Elysee. Here two compact hostile groups were massed, hooting and blowing whistles. MM. Loubet and Dupuy spent ten minutes with Mme. Faure, and then proceeded to the Qual d'Qorsay. On the journey thither M. Loubet was more favorably received by the public.

The appearance of President Loubet in a carriage at the statue of Joan of Arc where a crowd had gathered was the signal for hostile demonstrations and cries of "Panama! Panama!"

In opposition to the cries of "Panama!" the supporters of the President raised shouts of "Vive Loubet!" At this stage of the demonstration a detachment of mounted cuirassiers appeared and cleared a passage for the President's carriage.

Suddenly MM. Deroulede, Millevoye and Habert appeared. The mob surrounded M. Millevoye, who donned his Deputy's belt, which is his usual method of signaling to his friends, and from 400 to 500 of his supporters ranged themselves behind the three Deputies, shouting, "Down with Loubet!" "Resign!" and "Panama!"

M. Millevoye then waved the tricolor flag above M. Deroulede, while the latter harangued the crowd.

The demonstrators then marched to the Rue des Pyramides, shouting and flaunting tricolors. The police attempted to stop them and tried to seize the flags. But the mob resisted and finally marched to the Avenue de l'Opera, where a large force of police was stationed, in front of the Military Club. This detachment of police succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators, a downfall of rain assisting in the work.

The street demonstrations were renewed at midnight. The Republican Guards, mounted and on foot, took up their station at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue Drouot. The police cleared the streets and the approaches to the office of the Libre Parole. MM. Deroulede, Coppee and Forain arrived together at the Rue Montmartre. Deroulede and Copee attempted to make speeches and much scuffling ensued while shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" and "Demission!" were frequently heard.

The police intervened and scattered the crowd, making many arrests.

Telegrams received from the provinces show that the announcement of M. Loubet's election was received with satisfaction.

CAREER OF M. LOUBET.

Emile Loubet has long been a prominent figure in French politics. He has been in several Ministries, has presided over a Ministry, has been a Senator, and twice President of the Senate. His most conspicuous appearance in politics, up to the present, was in the great Panama Canal scandals, which wrecked the Ministry of which he was the head.

He was born at Marsanne, Department of the Drome, December 31, 1838. He studied law, obtained the doctor's degree, and practiced his profession at Montelimar, of which he became Mayor. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and took his seat with the Republicans on the left. He was instrumental in the overthrow of the Broglie Cabinet in 1877, and was re-elected a Deputy the same year. In 1881 he was again elected from the arrondissement of Montelimar.

M. Loubet stood for the Senate in 1885, and was elected, and became Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of M. Tirard, which existed for three months. In February, 1892, upon the fall of the de Freycinet Cabinet, he was asked to form a Ministry. He was successful, and himself took the portfolio of the Interior.

His direction of affairs, while satisfactory to the Extreme Left, aroused the bitter hostility of the moderate Republicans, who were in the majority. This difficulty was increased by the troubles arising out of the complaints of the miners of Carmaux. Troops had to be summoned to quiet the disturbances, and this made the Loubet Ministry still more objectionable to the moderates of the Left, and of course to the entire Right.

A bomb was exploded November 8 at the door of the offices in Paris of the Compagnie de Carmaux, which owned the mines, and killed five persons. The Ministry was then given greater authority to control public meetings and demonstrations, and the red flag was ordered off the streets of Carmaux. A few days later the Panama Canal scandals put an end to the Ministry. M. Loubet again stood for the Senate and was elected, and was chosen its President. He was re-elected to this post January 12, 1899.

Relief Felt in Europe.

LONDON (By Cable).—Telegrams from European capitals and the comments of the press express a sense of relief that the crisis in France has been safely passed, and generally approve the result of the election, and welcome M. Loubet to the Chief Magistracy of France.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Over a Score Killed and One Hundred Injured in a Collision Near Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Cable).—An express train from Calais, having London passengers on board, came in collision a few days ago with a stationary train at Foret, near this city. Twenty-one persons were killed outright and more than 100 were more or less injured.

There were no Americans or English among the victims.

The train left Tournay in the morning, and reached Foret a few hours late. Immediately afterward the Mons express dashed at full speed into the station and ran into the Tournay train, which was standing at the platform.

It is said that, owing to the fog, the engineer of the express train did not see the signals.

The scene of the wreck presented a terrible picture. When the locomotive of the express train leaped on to the roofs of the three rearmost carriages of the train from Tournay, they crashed through them and ground the carriages and their occupants into an almost inextricable mass of splintered wood, broken and twisted ironwork, and mangled humanity. Six of the bodies of victims were found intertwined in the wheels of the express locomotive.

STEPHENS FOUND GUILTY.

Former Professor in Lafayette College Convicted of Arson.

EASTON, Penn. (Special).—George H. Stephens, former professor in Lafayette College, was tried here for setting fire to Pardee Hall in order to revenge himself upon President Warfield for dismissing him from the faculty. He was found guilty. R. C. Stewart made the closing argument for the prosecution, and then Judge Scott delivered the charge to the jury.

He said that a confession made by a defendant could only be received as evidence when the facts contained therein were supported by corroborative proof. Evidently the jury found plenty of corroboration, for it was only out an hour, and most of that time was consumed in waiting for the sake of appearances.

Stephens received the verdict apparently without surprise, and betrayed no feeling whatever over the result. In fact, it is stated that he expected to be convicted.

It is not believed that he will be tried on the indictments for malicious mischief and larceny still pending against him. He is accused of stealing 127 books from the college library.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGROES.

The North Carolina Legislature Passes the Constitutional Amendment.

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special).—The amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, limiting the suffrage, has been adopted by both branches of the General Assembly. It passed the House by a vote of 81 to 27, and the Senate by a vote of 41 to 6. Before becoming a part of the Constitution, however, it must be submitted to a vote of the people of the State. This will be done at the next general election, which, under the new election law, will be held in August, 1901. The avowed object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. To do this, educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed. To prevent this disfranchising white voters a further provision is made that any person can vote whether he possesses the other qualifications or not, provided he or his ancestors could have voted on January 1, 1867.

CONFLICT AT TALIEN-WAN.

Three Hundred Chinese Killed in a Fight With Russians.

PEKIN, China (By Cable).—A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and Chinese at Talien-Wan, 300 of the latter being killed. The trouble originated in a question of taxes.

Talien-Wan is one of the two ports leased by China to Russia recently. The other is Port Arthur. Both are in the Liao-tung province.

Talien-Wan is an important town, protected by fortifications. While the Chinese flag still is allowed to fly, the Russians really are in absolute control and have several thousands of troops there.

The Russian lease was signed at Pekin on March 27, 1898. It is for twenty-five years and may be extended later by common accord.

FOUR FOUND ASPYHXIATED.

Gas Was Turned and Death Ends a Night's Revel in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. (Special).—Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, aged thirty-three years; her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively ten and nine years, and an unknown woman, aged about thirty-five years, were found dead a few days ago in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home. The gas was turned on and life had apparently been extinct for several days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of cigars and cigarettes and empty beer and whisky bottles.

The bodies were found by a neighbor, who had forced an entrance to the house. Mrs. Fahrenkamp was lying on the floor and her daughter nearby. The unknown woman and the boy were in bed. Mrs. Fahrenkamp's husband, who is a traveling salesman, for a New York company left home about a week ago on business for his firm.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard Fire.

A Board of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate the cause of the recent Brooklyn Navy Yard fire.

Ivory Soap, because of its purity, is especially valuable for bathing the skin of infants and very young children.

Particular care should be taken to wash the children's clothing in Ivory Soap. The garments will be whiter, cleaner and sweeter. The lather of "Ivory" is clean. There is no oil or grease in it.

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When Hamlet Exclaimed: "Aye, There's the Rub!" Could He Have Referred to

SAPOLIO

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 26—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Palm tree Christians.—Ps. xcii, 1-15.

The Ninety-second Psalm, as we learn from the Talmud, was sung in the temple on Sabbath morning. It speaks of the appropriateness of giving thanks unto God day and night, and praises His just government of the world and prophesies the final destruction of the wicked and the success and prosperity of the righteous. This latter fact is made more vivid by comparing the righteous to the palm and the cedar "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon." This comparison was a peculiarly happy one in Palestine, where the palm at one time was very abundant and useful, though rarely found today. Many comparisons readily suggest themselves between the righteous, the Christian and the palm tree. The leading characteristics of the palm will illustrate this fact.

1. The palm tree is noted for its beauty. "Its trunk is straight, tall and unbroken, terminating in a crown of emerald green plumes, like a diadem of gigantic ostrich feathers. These leaves are frequently 20 feet in length, droop slightly at the ends and whisper musically in the breeze." It is a most beautiful tree. In its beauty it is emblematic of Christian righteousness. What more beautiful than a Christian life? Moral beauty is much more to be desired than physical beauty, and, though it may not always seem so, yet it is really more admired even by men of the world. There is nothing more beautiful in the world than a pure, ennobling, humble, consistent Christian life.

2. The palm tree is noted for its fruitfulness. When 6 or 8 years old, it begins to bear fruit and does not cease its work until a century has passed away. Millions receive from it their daily food. It is put to 360 different uses and supplies almost all the wants of the Arab or Egyptian. It bears its best fruit in old age. The Christian should also be noted for fruitfulness. Fruit bearing is his mission in the world. "I have chosen you," says Christ, "that you might go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain."

3. The palm tree is noted for its height. It is usually at least 40 or 50 feet in height, and often attains a height of 80 feet. It grows heavenward, as the Christian should also do, partaking more and more of those graces which adorn the inhabitants of God's eternal home.

4. The palm tree is an indogenous tree. It grows on the inside. In this respect it also typifies the Christian. Christianity is not a reformation outside, but the implanting within us of new principles of life, which change the entire moral exterior of the man.

5. The palm tree is noted for its perpetual greenness. In winter's cold or summer's heat the palm continues green. It is evergreen, symbolical of the eternal life of the Christian.

Thus this beautiful, useful plant may well inspire us to strive to adorn the spiritual world with the same characteristics with which it beautifies and ennobles the physical world.

Bible Readings.—Job xvii, 9; Ps. i, 1-6; xxxiv, 19; xxxvii, 19, 29; lii, 1-9; cxii, 1-10; Isa. lxi, 1-3; Jer. xvii, 8; Hos. xiv, 5-7; Prov. x, 3, 11, 25; Math. v, 10-16; xiii, 41-43; xxv, 34-46; John xv, 16; Rev. xxii, 10-12.

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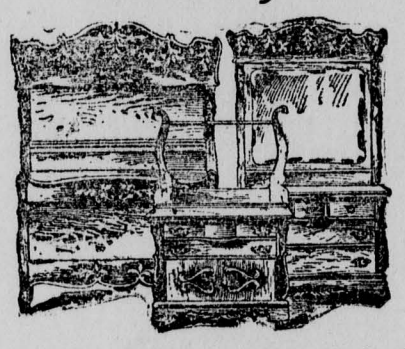

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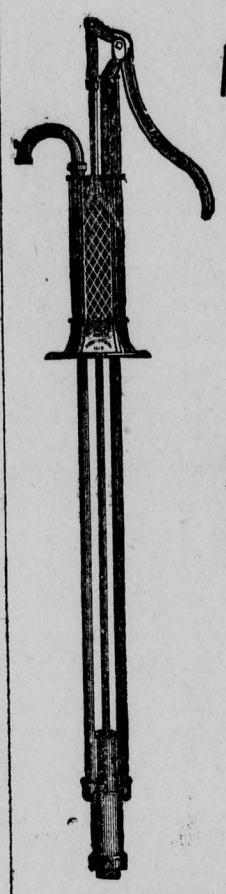

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